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EUGENE MULLIN SUCCUMBED IN COURT HOUSE.

Stricken With Heart Disease After Making Strong Plea.

PASSED AWAY SUNDAY AFTERNOON

One of the Best Criminal Lawyers in Pennsylvania is Gone—A Brief Sketch of a Noble and Most Honorable Career.

Eugene Mullin, Esq., one of the most prominent lawyers in Northern Pennsylvania, died at 2 o'clock Sunday afternoon in the Judge's room in the court house after an illness of about 24 hours. He was aged 68 years and his death was due to heart failure.

Mr. Mullin was one of the attorneys for the defense in the case of Herman White vs. John McCrum of Bradford and had worked hard on it. About 11 o'clock Saturday morning he was seized with a weak spell and went into Judge Bouton's room and laid upon a couch for a while. When the time came in the afternoon for Mr. Mullin to address the jury he was still weak, but he insisted upon doing his full duty to his client and he made the remark with earnestness: "I will make this address if its the last one I ever make." For one hour and a half Mr. Mullin faced the jury, his face pale and haggard, and he made one of his best speeches of his career, while his friends sat in terror for fear he would collapse in the course of it. Mr. Mullin did his client's case full justice, but when he was finished the lawyer was totally exhausted and he again returned to the couch in the judge's room, where he collapsed. Dr. McCoy of Smethport and Dr. Crouse of Buffalo, one of the physicians who had testified as an expert in the case in which Mr. Mullin was interested, were called in at once. They revived the sick man, but he was so weak that it was found impossible to safely move him from the room in which he lay. A bed was brought from the Grand Central hotel and set up in the judge's room and Mr. Mullin was laid on it. At 1 o'clock Sunday morning Mr. Mullin rallied so that there appeared to be hope that he would recover, but this rally was followed by a sinking spell. The doctors succeeded in reviving him again and through the morning hours he was conscious and those about him were again hopeful, although the patient was very feeble. He could see and recognize the members of the family when they came to his bedside. It was at twenty minutes to two o'clock Sunday afternoon when the final collapse occurred and in a very short time the end came. The sick man passed out without pain.

When he collapsed Mrs. Mullin, who was at their farm in Farmers Valley, was sent for and hurriedly brought to his bedside in an automobile, and with their sons, T. F., John P. and Frances, were at his bedside when he expired.

The remains were taken to Bradford Sunday evening and prepared for burial. The funeral services were held yesterday afternoon from the family residence on Corydon street, Bradford, Rev. Wm. Coonan, pastor of St. Bernard's church, officiating, and the body was laid at rest in St. Bernard's cemetery.

The following were in attendance from Smethport: Hon. T. A. Morrison, Hon. J. W. Bouton, Hon. T. F. Richmond, V. B. Bouton, Sheridan Gorton, E. L. Keenan, T. H. Morrison, G. B. Mayo, John Forrest, E. R. Mayo, A. B. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Purtle, Mrs. Etta McCarthy, James A. McKean, B. L. Knapp, S. R. Lindsley, J. B. Eastman, S. E. Bell and Fred Purtle and F. W. Brownell.

From the Bradford Star we take the following sketch of his life:

Mr. Mullin was born in Monroe county, New York state, September 8, 1838. He was one of the sons of Timothy and Catherine Mullin, natives of Ireland. When Eugene was 3 years old the family moved to Annin township, this county, and were among the pioneer settlers of that section. The elder Mullin engaged in clearing the land and farming and there the children were educated in a primitive country school near the farm. Eugene Mullin, after finishing his school years turned about and became the teacher of the school in which he had been a pupil. He worked, out of school season, on the farm, in the woods and in the sawmills thereabout. It was a rough and hardy life in rough times. The work of clearing the forest of McKean to convert the land into farms needed strong, rugged determined men and among these Eugene grew up. He was always a student and was ever on the alert for knowledge. Books which were very scarce in those days in that community, were seized by the young student whenever he could find them, and read and digested until he knew their contents almost by heart, from cover to cover.

In 1864 he went to Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and there united in marriage to Miss Mary Harding, now his widow and the mother of his five sons, Timothy, John P., Eugene Wallace, Frances and Edward Mullin. Mr. Mullin was a wagonmaker in Cedar Rapids and when he came east and settled in Port Allegany with his young wife he again followed that trade. He began to study law when he was about 30 years of age in the office of P. R. Cotter of Port Allegany, who died a few years ago while serving as assemblyman from this county in the State legislature, and he was admitted to the bar in 1876, coming to Bradford in those early days and opening an office for the practice of his profession. He was a success from the start and soon became one of the ablest lawyers in the country.

In the early eighties he associated himself with J. M. McClure under the firm name of Mullin & McClure and later when this firm dissolved partnership he took his son, T. F. Mullin, and later John P. and E. Wallace Mullin into the firm of Mullin & Mullin.

About two years ago Mr. Mullin found it necessary to have a leg amputated. In his youth he suffered an injury to the leg, which did not bother him greatly until late in life. The amputation of the limb below the knee was followed by a period of illness from which it was feared he could not recover, but in the course of time he was back at his desk as vigorous, seemingly, as of old and he again entered actively into service.

But the long illness and suffering he had undergone had affected his heart and he was cautioned by physicians to exercise care as to his health. Mr. Mullin was one of that kind of men when they become interested in a thing to go into it with all the vigor they possess.

Mr. Mullin was a Democrat always, and a most consistent one. He was nominated by the Democrats of McKean and Potter counties to oppose the Hon. Thomas A. Morrison in the judicial fight of 1898, and he carried on a vigorous campaign against great odds, both counties being Republican. Mr. Mullin was defeated but he made a better run than any other Democrat would have made against so able a jurist as Judge Morrison had proven himself to be. Mr. Mullin could have had the Democratic nomination for Assembly in the present campaign, but he declined the honor.

Mr. Mullin was one of the most prominent and best known men in McKean county. In fact he was personally known to more men in McKean than any other man in it. He had lived here nearly all his life and had traveled all over the county and here and at the county seat he had met men from every corner of McKean. He possessed great wit and keen humor, and was a most pleasant and agreeable companion and friend. Men loved him and young men looked up to him. He was honest, able, strong and clever. He had worked himself up from a humble beginning through his own efforts. Mr. Mullin never got anything because he had a pull. Whatever success he had was because he went after what he wanted and got it through ability and courage alone. As a lawyer he was notably successful. He was for years one of three most capable criminal lawyers in this county, the two others being the late P. R. Cotter and Joseph W. Bouton, now president judge of this county. They were a great trio, whether working together or in opposition. Now two of them are gone and the other is occupying a judicial seat, leaving that particular field in the hands of younger men.

Mr. Mullin was a member of the board of trustees of the Bradford hospital association and a member of the McKean County Bar Association.

Wallace Mullin was in the Casey oil field and Ned Mullin was at his home in Geneva, O., when their father died. They were notified immediately and started for home without delay.

A brother, Joseph Mullin, of Turtle Point, and two sisters, Mrs. Mary Riley of Petrolia street, this city, and Mrs. James Crimmins, of Bartlesville, I. T., also survive Mr. Mullin.

At a meeting of the McKean County Bar Association, Messrs. W. J. Milliken, R. B. Stone and D. H. Jack were appointed on a resolution committee and the following resolutions of condolence were adopted:

Resolved, That in the death of Eugene Mullin the bar of this city has suffered an irreparable loss which words cannot measure nor time efface. His sense of humanity was his ruling impulse. He loved to bring his great professional skill to the defense of the humble and the friendless. The sturdy common sense, the quaint humor, the homely phrase which made his arguments effective before the juries of this quarter of the state lent their charm also, to his personal intercourse. Admired for his power of oratory, for his success and reputation as a lawyer, for his qualities as a citizen and neighbor, he was beloved for his kindness, simplicity and good cheer.

That his overflowing heart should break at last upon the altar of professional duty and that his life should go out within the walls of that house of justice which had been the scene of his most distinguished efforts is an inheritance of pride to his fellows, and an example of heroic devotion which may well be cherished by the youth who follow in the footsteps of this generation.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be certified to the bereaved family and that the same be given to the press for publication.

Entered Into Life Eternal

On Sunday morning, Sept. 15, 1906, Lucy Clarinda, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Mitchell, aged 26 years. Anxious as her friends had been for many days it seemed strangely unreal when we were told that in those quiet morning hours this bright young life had finished its earthly course.

When a little child is given to our care we look with tender solicitude upon its lovely incompleteness and wait anxiously for each sign of development; the human flower unfolding until the beloved one stands beside us tall and strong and in sweet perfection. Thus it was with the dear girl who has passed from our weak mortal sight.

Year by year she grew more lovely to look upon, and year by year she developed those strong and beautiful traits which gradually produce character. She was so full of life and the joy of living that her young companions loved her without measure and respected her and believed in her because she was always faithful and absolutely true, and did her duty fully and lovingly to those who trusted her and with a tender and abiding interest that was most beautiful to behold. She believed that it was noble to look for the good and not the evil in those around her and had a kind and friendly attitude to all. Her love for her home and home friends was very marked and her dear ones claimed her tender thoughts and care even in her darkest hours of suffering.

St. Luke's church will sadly miss her as one who could be depended upon for loving and faithful service in the work for Christ: always taking an active part in the young ladies' guild, in all church work, in the Sunday school work and that of the choir, where she was of such real assistance, though modestly depreciating her fine musical ability.

She lived in a serene beauty that shone out from her inward spiritual life and like such harmonious dispositions could express clear opinions and make wise and practical decisions.

It is comforting to feel that all the symmetry of this young life is not lost, nor is its development ended. We know now that the character whose foundations were so well laid, will broaden out in that new home, and all that was sought for will be attained, and far, far more, out of the infinite love of God for His children.

Day after day we'll think what she's doing,
In those bright realms of air;
Year after year, her tender steps pursuing,
Behold her grown more fair.

Thus do we walk with her, and keep unbroken
The bond which nature gives,
Thinking that our remembrance, though unspoken,
May reach her where she lives.

And though at times impetuous with emotion
And anguish long suppressed,
The swelling heart heaves moaning like the ocean,
That cannot be at rest,—

We will be patient, and assuage the feeling
We may not wholly stay;
By silence sanctifying, not concealing,
The grief that must have way.

The funeral services were held at St. Luke's church at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, Rev. J. H. McCandless, assisted by Rev. W. E. Van Dyke officiating. The floral offerings were many and beautiful. Her remains were laid at rest in Rose Hill cemetery.

In attendance at the funeral from out of town were the following: Mr. and Mrs. Verne Clapp of Jamestown, N. Y., Orville Mitchell of Jamestown, Mrs. Ada White of Kennedy, N. Y., Mr. and Mrs. Eugene P. Southwick of Clairton, Pa.; Walter T. Bliss of Bolivar, N. Y.; Miss Lucy Mitchell of Stockton, N. Y.; Dr. A. H. Southwick of Limestone, N. Y.; Hon. and Mrs. John W. Campbell of Kane; W. E. Searles of East Randolph, N. Y.; Miss Florence McManus of Parkersburg, W. Va.; Mr. and Mrs. Rick Donovan of Kane; Mrs. William Doble and daughters, Mrs. A. H. Hennage, Hon. A. F. Bannon, Sr., and wife, Mr. and Mrs. P. Mulqueen, Hon. H. H. North and wife, Geo. L. Dobie, E. F. McCann, Mrs. S. A. Matthews, A. F. Bannon, Jr., Edward Jifkins and wife, Mrs. B. H. Barr and Miss Edna Neal of Bradford.

Homeseekers Rates Via Nickel Plate.

Very low round trip rates to many points in the West, Northwest and Southwest on certain dates each month. For full information write R. E. Payne, General Agent, 291 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y., or C. C. Lowry, T. P. A., Holland, N. Y.

Be up to date and get your Potato Crates at Holmes & Gilfillan's.

SOLEMN SERVICES.

Ordination to the Priesthood at St. Luke's Church.

Bishop Whitehead arrived in town on Saturday afternoon and administered Confirmation to a class of thirteen at St. Luke's in the evening, having confirmed a sick person in private before the service. On Sunday morning there was a general communion at the 8 a. m. service, when the Rev. G. F. Potter of DuBois was the Celebrant. The ordination services began at 10:30 a. m. with a processional Litany, followed by certain Collects by the Bishop, who then called upon the ordinand, the Rev. William Elmer Van Dyke, to make his solemn declaration of belief in the Holy Scriptures as the Word of God, and his promise to teach the Faith therein contained, as the Church has received the same. The sermon was preached by the Bishop; a very clear address on the duty and office of a Priest.

After the sermon the Rev. J. Heber McCandless presented the candidate for Priest orders to the Bishop, sitting in his chair near the Altar. The Bishop questioned as to the fitness and preparation of the candidate and called for any objection on the part of anyone. The Litany, with the proper suffrage for a Priest, was then said by the Rev. J. M. Robertson of Emporium. Following this came the celebration of the Holy Eucharist, the Bishop being Celebrant, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Van Dyck of Ellicottville and the Rev. Joseph P. Gibson of Port Allegany. The service was the splendid festal communion service of Eyre in E flat. The introit was the anthem, "Like as the Hart Desireth the Water Brook, etc.," by Hoyte, and the offertory anthem, "Prepare Ye the Way of the Lord," by Garrett. After the Gospel came the examination by the Bishop, the candidate standing alone and answering to the searching questions and making his solemn promises of obedience and conformity; to "minister the Doctrine and Sacraments and the Discipline of Christ, as the Lord hath commanded, and as this Church has received the same;" with other explicit promises as to the priestly work and life, and of obedience to the Bishop and the Canons of the Church. Here the "Veni Creator" was intoned by the Bishop, with responses by the choir, and then the Bishop, with the Priests encircling the candidate, with the imposition of hands, imparted to him the power and authority to execute the office of a Priest in the Church of God, in that solemn and ancient form set forth in the Ordinal.

At the close of the service the Bishop said the prayer for the faithful departed and for those in affliction. A deeper solemnity was added to the impressiveness of this memorable service in St. Luke's in the constant memory of one who had that morning entered into life eternal, one of the choir who was present at the high celebration on the first Sunday in the month and who has long rendered such loving and helpful service; one so dearly loved, on whom the benediction rested, "The beauty of the Lord thy God be upon thee," and who was now admitted "to behold the fair beauty of the Lord" in "the land of the living." Tears and prayers mingled with the grand Eucharistic service, which had to many, and especially to the choir, the undertone of a pathetic requiem. Miss Lucy Mitchell died at 4 o'clock Sunday morning.

Newman-Forrest Nuptials.

A quiet wedding was solemnized Saturday evening at six o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Forrest, when Ruth, their daughter, was united in marriage by the Rev. J. H. McCandless to Mr. Edmund Taylor Newman. The bride was given in marriage by her father, and the attendants were Mr. F. J. Newman of Buffalo, brother of the groom, and Miss Mabel Camp of Smethport.

Only the immediate relatives of the contracting parties and the members of the younger set were present.

The bride wore a handsome gown of white messaline silk, made en princesse, and carried a bouquet of white roses. The maid of honor, Miss Camp, was gowned in white dotted net and carried pink roses. After the wedding supper Mrs. Newman threw her bouquet which was caught by Miss Ethel Gifford.

The bride and groom left at 7:30 in Mr. Forrest's auto for Olean, and there took the train for Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

The out-of-town guests were: Mrs. W. C. Newman and Mr. Fletcher Shuttleworth of Buffalo, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Gray and daughter of Niagara Falls and Mr. and Mrs. Gray of Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Newman will be at home after October first at "The Snowden," Syracuse, N. Y.

Excursion to Buffalo and Niagara.

The Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Ry. will run another low rate excursion to Buffalo and Niagara Falls on Sunday Sept. 23rd. Special train will leave Mt. Jewett at 8:50 a. m. and returning, leave Niagara Falls 7:00 p. m. and Buffalo 8:00 p. m. The round trip fare will be only $1.50 and tickets will also be good returning from Buffalo on any regular train Monday, Sept. 24th.

The "Robber Tariff."

Our esteemed Water street cotemporary, as is the habit with Democratic papers throughout the country, flippantly refers to the Dingley tariff of '97 under the operations of which this country has experienced a remarkable progress in every branch of industry, as a "robber tariff." It adds:

> Under the fostering care of this tariff living has advanced nearly, if not quite 50 per cent., or in other words, $1 went nearly as far before the advent of the Dingley tariff as $2 will go to-day, and we do not believe that the MINER will have the hardihood to contend that wages have been advanced in any such proportion, if in fact any at all. So that alleged 40 per cent. cut under Democratic rule is more than offset by the steady advance of all the necessaries of life during these piping Republican times of ours.

Our reply to this sweeping allegation without a figure to substantiate its correctness, is based on facts which are known to every man of middle ages. In the first place there has not been advance of fifty per cent. in the necessaries of life within the past twelve years, which includes the most of President Cleveland's last term. With the exception of flour the advance will not exceed fifteen per cent on the average of wheat a groceryman sells, within that period. Tea and sugar actually sell for less money to-day than they did twelve years ago and coffee is no higher in price now than then. There are many articles in which grocerymen deal the prices of which had no perceptible change in the past twenty-five years. Farm products, generally speaking, will not average 20 per cent above the prices of 12 years ago. A good quality of butter has been sold this season for 25 cents and under. During the bankrupt Cleveland administration it commanded the same price. Eggs have averaged from 10 to 15 per cent. greater in price than that period while potatoes have averaged about the same. Meats of all kinds have probably been 25 to 30 per cent higher within the past few years than they were during the soup-house period. But the questions of production and consumption govern the prices of food. If a blight strikes the potato crop throughout the country, or any considerable portion of it, then they go up in price. So with wheat and so with all other food products. Clothing of every kind worn by working people and their families can be purchased as cheaply to-day as they could twelve years since. If bankruptcy prevails in a country, however, then the people of that country have no money with which to buy the necessaries of life, and that was the condition of this country during the existence of the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill of '94. Is it to be wondered at that in that poverty-stricken period prices of many commodities have been trafficked off at beggarly prices?

The Bucktail Reunion.

The twentieth annual reunion of the famous Bucktail regiment was held at Driftwood on Friday and Saturday of week, and thirty of its survivors and more than one hundred honorary members gathered to celebrate the occasion. The banquet and camp fire were held Friday evening and the business meeting on Saturday morning, when the following officers were elected: President, N. Y. Jones, Williamsport, Pa.; vice president, John H. Coulter, Reedsville, Pa.; treasurer, E. A. Irvin, Curwensville, Pa.; secretary, W. H. Rauch, assistant secretary, Mrs. W. H. Rauch, Philadelphia, Pa.; chaplain, Rev. L. M. Gardner, York Springs, Pa.

The choice of a meeting place for next year was left to the discretion of the executive committee.

Resolutions were presented and adopted thanking the people of Driftwood for their hearty welcome and kindness and congratulating the people of the twenty-first Congressional district on the selection of Capt. Chas. F. Barclay, a Bucktail soldier, as their candidate for Congress.

The beautiful memorial services of the association were held in Oak Hill cemetery Saturday noon, this bringing to a close one of the most successful and enjoyable reunions in the history of the association.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining in the post office at Smethport for the week ending September 15, 1906:

Banny Benedetto, Clark A. Beebe, Mrs. Isabelle Broder, Mrs. Sarah Brittain (2), Miss Minnie Covely, Gerald Faul, E. D. Gulick (2), John Sherwood.

Persons calling for these letters please say "advertised." All unclaimed letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office two weeks from date of advertising.

J. C. GALLUP,
Postmaster.

For Sale.

A number of fine lots fronting on Main Street, in Smethport. These lots are 4 by 16 rods, nicely located, and will be sold at moderate prices and on easy terms of payment. Also a nice lot on Bank street. T. H. Morrison, Attorney

Phosphate for Sale.

I have just received two carloads of phosophate for oats, grass, corn, potatoes and buckwheat. E. W. JONES,
Smethport, Pa.

Little Child Perished in Flames.

Yesterday's Bradford Era says: Catherine McAndrew, the four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael McAndrew, was burned to death last evening in a fire that consumed the family's home, No. 111 Hilton street.

It was between 8 and 9 o'clock when Mrs. McAndrew was in her room and about to retire. With her were her baby and the little girl, Catherine. The woman had occasion to use a quantity of liniment, which contained volatile ingredients and while the bottle holding the liquid was in her hands, she struck a match. In an instant the bottle exploded and the room was filled with flames. Mrs. McAndrew, who was clad in her night clothes, caught up the infant and ran from the blazing apartment, giving an alarm. Her husband, who was in another room, tried to save the little girl but before he was able to reach the place it was like a furnace and the child was beyond human aid.

An alarm soon brought the firemen, but owing to the rapidity with which the flames had seized upon the wooden structure, the building was completely gutted. None of the contents of the house could be saved, and the family, in addition to losing one of its members, also lost all of its effects.

When the flames were finally subdued the firemen found the body of the child on a bed, burned beyond recognition. The corpse was taken to Koch's undertaking rooms.

The grief of the parents was of the most poignant character.

Sympathizing neighbors provided clothing and shelter for the unfortunate family last night.

The victim of the fire was one of 10 children, Mary, Theresa, Thomas, Agnes, Rose and Timothy, who lived with their parents, and Maude McAndrews of Scranton, Richard of Gas City, Ind., and Michael, Jr., of Shingle House, Pa.

The building burned was the property of Dominic McLaughlin.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a regular meeting of Liberty Grange, No. 1238, held Sept. 1, 1906, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the universe to remove from our midst our dearly beloved sister, Carrie Stilson,

Resolved, That we shall place on record our appreciation of her service of a sister; therefore be it

Resolved, by Fidelity Grange, No. 1298, that while we bow with humble submission to the will of the Most High we do not the less mourn for our dear sister who has been called from her labors to rest.

Resolved, That in the death of Carrie Stilson their Grange loses a member who has always been active and zealous in her work; ever ready to assist the needy and distressed; ever willing to advance the interest of the order.

Resolved, That this Grange tender its heartfelt sympathy to the family of the deceased in their sad affliction.

Resolved, That the charter of their lodge be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days and that those resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the Grange, a copy be sent to the bereaved family and that they be printed in the MCKEAN COUNTY MINER and Democrat.

JAMES MCGOWAN,
LYDIA ABBEY,
HELEN ORMSBY,
Committee.

An All Star Company.

On Monday evening, Sept. 24, the Major Sisters All Star Company will make its first appearance in Smethport. They come direct from the leading vaudeville theatres throughout the country and a good show is guaranteed all who attend. The company is composed of well-known high salaried vaudeville artists. Every act is a feature headed by the universal favorites, the Major Sisters. Read what the New York Inquirer of Nov. 5, 1905, says: At Hammerstein Victoria theatre last night the hit of the bill was made by the Major Sisters, their act is a novelty and above the ordinary, the boxing match while dancing in a 24 foot ring beautifully illuminated by electric lights is quite original and alone is well worth seeing. Prices, 25, 35 and 50c.

Very Low Colonists Rates Via Nickel Plate Road.

$42.50 Buffalo to Pacific coast points. Corresponding rates to all points in the Far West, daily until October 31st. Tickets good in tourists sleepers. Choice of routes beyond Chicago. Write for full particulars to R. E. Payne, General Agent, 291 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y., or C. C. Lowry, T. P. A., Holland, N. Y.

Apples for Sale.

I have about 300 bushels of apples for sale at a reasonable price. Address or call on. Address Mrs. Caroline Washburn, Stickles Hollow, East Smethport.

For Sale.

Forty acres nice, smooth meadow, Inquire, John Harrington, R. F. D. No. 8, Smethport, Pa.

R. F. Koenig has returned home and is now ready to do painting or paper hanging. Leave orders at residence on Water street or drop him a card.

Subscribe for the MINER.

STUART AND HIS TOUR

Schedule For the First Two Weeks of the Republican Spellbinders.

SHEPP TO DIRECT THE ORATORS

"Uncle Joe" Cannon and Others of National Prominence to Speak in Pennsylvania.

[Special Correspondence.]

Philadelphia, September 18.

Edwin S. Stuart, the Republican nominee for governor, and his colleagues on the Republican state ticket, will start out this week upon their tour of the state, and will make their initial speeches of the trip at Centre Hall, Centre county, on Thursday, September 20, at a farmer's picnic. They are scheduled to go to Bellefonte the same day and address the voters of that borough.

On Friday, September 21, they will address a meeting in the evening at Clearfield, and there will be an afternoon meeting the following day, Saturday, September 22, at Lock Haven, Clinton county, and in the evening they will speak at Williamsport, Lycoming county.

A meeting in the afternoon at Selinsgrove, Snyder county, will open the week, beginning Monday, September 24, and on the evening of the same day the governor-to-be and his colleagues will address a meeting in Shamokin, Northumberland county.

On Tuesday, September 25, they will be in Mahanoy City in the afternoon, and in Pottsville in the evening.

There will be a meeting in Wellsboro, Tioga county, on the evening of Wednesday, September 26, and on Thursday, September 27, the candidates will speak in the afternoon at McSmethport, McKean county, and in the evening at Bradford, McKean county.

Tionesta, Forest county, will be visited on the afternoon of Friday, September 28, and on the evening of the same day the spellbinders will address a meeting in Warren county.

An afternoon meeting in Corry, Erie county, will be held on Saturday, September 29, and on the evening of the same day there will be a grand rally in Erie.

Great Demand For Stuart.

There was a great demand upon Chairman Andrews, of the Republican state committee, for meetings to be addressed by Candidate Stuart, and as far as possible an effort was made to meet every reasonable request for such meetings.

Colonel Andrews has announced the appointment of Colonel Daniel B. Shepp, a member of Governor Pennypacker's staff, to be chief of the bureau of speakers for the Republican state committee. Colonel Shepp has many friends throughout the state, and it is predicted that he will enlist many of the best orators of the Republican party in this and other states in the cause of Republicanism in Pennsylvania.

Uncle "Joe" Cannon is among others that Colonel Shepp is confident be will have to speak for the whole Republican ticket in this state this fall.

Colonel Shepp has been in communication with Chairman Sherman, of the Republican National Congressional Committee, and has been advised that a number of national celebrities will be assigned to speak in this state. Republicans realize that the skirmish of the next presidential campaign is now going on.

The loyalty of Republicans everywhere must be appealed to, that they shall not be misled by the cry for fusion candidates, with the declarations that there is no national significance to the canvass in this state this fall. Emery and his supporters are busy with arguments that this is simply a local fight, but when the Garmans, the Guffeys, the Donnellys and the Ryans et al. go over to New York and tell Bryan what they are really doing in Pennsylvania it is time that Republicans all along the line should awaken to the true situation and rally around the banner of Edwin S. Stuart, their nominee for governor, and have Pennsylvania give a ringing answer to the Bryan presidential boomers with a tremendous Republican and Roosevelt majority in November.

SAN SALVADOR.

Built on a Volcano, the Results Are Somewhat Startling.

San Salvador is built on a volcano. It has been three times destroyed by an earthquake, but the people are becoming accustomed to such excitement now. Earthquakes are pretty frequent, and, while one is naturally nervous, there is really little danger to life. The shocks have been known to come as frequently as eighty times in an hour.

The effects are quite peculiar. In the city is a brick column, nine feet high and three feet square, which was removed a hundred feet without losing its perpendicular or cracking the mortar.

The ground under the city is full of caverns of unknown depth. A man was digging a well there. The last stroke he gave with his pick the bottom fell out, and he and his pick and all fell through, nobody knows where.

There is a volcano not far from San Salvador that some years ago discharged lava over a forest. The wood all caught fire, of course, but the lava being light and easily cooled, formed and hardened into long arcades through which it was possible to walk. Even now the imprint of the trunks and branches of the trees can be seen.

Just Like Him.

Arthur—You think I don't love you, darling? Why, I would die for you.
Arethusa—Yes, and it would be just like you to do it so that your funeral would come on a day when I had to give up a real nice engagement to attend it. Oh, you men are so selfish!

GLASS EYES COMMON

ARTIFICIAL OPTICS ARE WORN BY MANY THOUSANDS.

The Custom Has Continued From Egyptian Days to the Present Time. Only Three Houses in the United States Produce Them.

Several thousand people in the United States are wearing glass eyes, and, if the proportion of increase of injuries to the eye continue constant, in ten years there will be 100,000 wearers of glass eyes in this country.

A flying splinter in the air, a speck of steel from some big building under construction, a chip of stone from the stonecutter's block, may lodge in the eye of the passerby and cause endless complications. The perforation of the outer covering of the eye by foreign bodies was one of the chief causes for taking the eye out—enucleation, as it is called—until the development of X ray surgery, which has saved the sight of many eyes by locating the foreign body in time for its safe removal. One of the commoner diseases following the lodgment of a foreign body in the eye and generally requiring enucleation is sympathetic ophthalmia, an affection of the unharmed eye, which is marked at first by a dread of the light, pain and gradually increasing dimness of vision. Before the sight in both eyes is irretrievably lost the exciting eye has to be removed. Other common diseases whose removal often depends upon enucleation are sarcoma, or malignant tumor, and absolute glaucoma, or "hard eyeball."

Eye surgery, the most delicate and intricate, in the scope of medical science, is making enormous progress toward complete surety in its operations. It is doing "stunts" that our surgeon grandfathers would regard with amazement. But one much advertised feat it has never accomplished, despite numberless announcements in the press to that effect, and that is laying out the eyeballs on the cheek while they were variously operated upon and replacing them with success.

A patient at the New York Post Graduate Medical school and hospital recently underwent a rather difficult operation on one eye, and to make his story more thrilling he described with much dramatic coloring how "there were forty to fifty docthors sittin' in rows and rows above me, like it was at the thayster, all thim docthors being studints from everywheres in this country and from the ould counthry, an' some haythens from Japan, an' wans from England, an', well, they was there from all over the world, just to learn off me what to do whin they wint back to their own patients—an' whin the surgeon who was doin' all the business, the Big Bug, I mane, in the hospital—why, people would pay him a thousand dollars to have him opyrate in their eyes, and I didn't have to pay 'im a cint—why, whin he tuk out my eyes an' they was hanging on my cheeks like you read about, all thim fellers thought it was so great that they came down to look at thim close, an' some of thim tuk a pictyure of me as I lay there with my eyes out; an' if ye don't believe it, ye can ask to see wan of thim pictyures." This thrilling experience found its way into print, but it receives the mark of absolute discredit from the "Big Bug" himself, who forcibly remarked that "all these reports about removing the eyes and then replacing them are pure and utter nonsense. The eye cannot be lifted one-eighth of an inch from its socket without destroying the sight forever."

So when the eye comes out it is out for all time, and only a glass eye can be substituted, and in this way the work of the hospital is supplemented with the achievement of the optical prosthetician. He is the last resort of the eyeless one, and, although surgery staves him off as long as possible, an artificial pupil, movable in accordance with the other eye if certain muscles in the socket are left intact, and so true to life that the keenest inspection often fails to detect it, is a boon to the deformity, thus removing an obstacle to his success in life.

Only three houses in the United States make glass eyes, and they are located in New York city. A large number of false orbs, however, of an inferior quality come from Thuringia, in the heart of the romantic Black forest of Germany. Here is the home of the industry, and from here come most of the glass eyes that the regular optician keeps in stock. The American maker, on the other hand, is exporting his finer goods to every quarter of the earth, one house alone making 10,000 a year for export. Of the other eye making houses in the world there are five in Paris, three in London and two in Birmingham, so that there is an industry which, it may be readily seen, is not overcrowded.

Eye making was practiced in the days of the oldest civilization. There is authentic record of artificial eyes that were made in the reign of Ptolemy II., who grasped the scepter in Egypt in the fourth century before Christ. Eyes were at first made of metal, either copper or gold or silver, shaped into flat disks and painted to imitate nature. In the days of Ambroise Pare, the celebrated French surgeon of the sixteenth century, a painted representation of the whole eye and eyelids was fastened in front of the orbit and held in place by a steel spring that fitted the upper circumference of the head. Eyes have been made of wax and celluloid and vulcanite, and a horse not long ago presented an improved appearance with an eye of horn. Eyes were also made of porcelain when that came into use, and their effect was decidedly more lifelike.

A Haitian general once upon a time lost an eye in battle with the Spaniards and sent to Paris for another to replace it. He received an expensive and choice specimen from the Paris maker, but because it contained a suggestion of yellow, which was the color of the hated Spaniard, the Haitian soldier sent it back, swearing he would wear an eye only that displayed the colors of his country. The Parisian artist thereupon made him one that sported the red and green of Haiti, and this the jealous warrior wore proudly until the day of his death.

False eyes were very expensive in the early stage of the art. A false eye ranked with the jewels of a person's possession and was frequently diverted from its proper use to shine as an ornament upon some part of the person for which it had not been destined. As made today the cost of a false eye varies from $5 to $15. The crux of the art of its manufacture is in the preparation of the crystal, which must be carefully tempered by a gradual process to resist heat and cold and the corrosive secretions of the socket for which it is intended. The crystal is colored variously from a bluish to a yellowish white to simulate the actual cornea in different stages of youth and age, the white of the eye showing blue in youth and yellowing with age. This enamel which is to form the groundwork of the eye is first blown, at the end of a glass tube, into the shape of a closed tulip.

The eye artist is seated at a table before a small heating apparatus that contains blowpipes holding flames of two different temperatures, from whose heat his face is protected by a small hood over the top of the apparatus. He has at hand thin sticks of pigmented glass, blue, gray, brown, red, yellow and green, in various shades. Taking up a glass tulip, fused at one end of a small glass pipe, and holding it in the flame, the artist applies to its tip with the other hand the end of a stick of glass, which as it melts forms the ground color of the iris of the particular eye he has in view. The glass tulip is kept twirling in the left hand while the tip of the colored glass stick is applied, so that by degrees the point of the tulip is worn away and a gradually encroaching circle takes its place and forms the iris. This, as it tends to lump, is flattened every now and then by patting.

Whenever the glass eye in its making is withdrawn from the flame for even a moment it must again be acclimated to the intense heat by first introducing it into the lesser flame. This simple precaution neglected, brittleness will ensue and the eye crack on the first occasion of its meeting the cold air of a winter's day. The flecks in the iris are cunningly imitated by light, deft strokes with the different colored glass sticks, all the time the glass bulb revolving in the flame, and now and then being blown to keep it in proper shape. At last when the iris has attained the proper diameter and is flecked as it should be, a stick of black enamel is plugged into the center and fused off when it has reached a certain depth. This forms the pupil. Some more stippling is done to form the specks about the pupil, then the minute veins are traced on the white of the eye with a stick of red glass whose tip is melted and drawn out into a thread. A stick of pure transparent crystal is then taken and melted in the flame until it spreads over the whole surface of the eye to give it the liquid, lifelike look and depth.

The shell is now ready to be cut from the bulb, a shell that shall fit the socket in which it is to be placed, with the iris in just the right situation to prevent a crossed or "wall eye" appearance. The artist takes a pair of measuring dividers and lays off from the iris certain distances on the cornea to correspond with the actual width of the vacant orbit. Putting the globe again into the flame he introduces a pointed instrument into its surface and begins to trace the contour of the orbit, the glass peeling away in a strip as it follows the path of the instrument. The edges are then polished and the glass eye is ready to be inserted.—New York Telegraph.

He who does not improve today will grow worse tomorrow.—German Proverb.

Notice in Divorce.

A. D. No. 163, February Term, 1906.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss:—THE COMMONwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said county, greeting:

Whereas, Lewis Hooker did, on the 25th day of January 1906, prefer his petition to our said Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas of said County, praying for the causes therein set forth he might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, May Hooker.

We therefore command you, the said May Hooker, that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport, at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the County of McKean, on the first Monday of October next to answer the petition or libel of Lewis W. Hooker and show cause, if any you have, why the said Lewis W. Hooker, your husband, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, agreeably to the Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

A true copy.

GEORGE W. MITCHELL, Sheriff.
Smethport, Pa., September 5, 1906.
James George, Libellant's Attorney.

Notice in Divorce.

A. D. No. 22, February Term, 1906.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss.—THE COMMONwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said county, greeting:

Whereas, Gust Nelson did, on the 14th day of December 1905, prefer his petition to our said Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas of said county, praying for the causes therein set forth he might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, Loretta Nelson.

We therefore command you, the said Loretta Nelson, that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport, at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the county of McKean on the first Monday of October next to answer the petition or libel of Gust Nelson, and show cause, if any you have, why the said Gust Nelson, your husband, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, agreeably to the Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

A true copy.

GEORGE W. MITCHELL, Sheriff.
Smethport, Pa., Sept. 5, 1906.
J. E. Mullin, Libellant's Attorney.

Notice in Divorce.

A. D. No. 70, February Term, 1906.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss:—THE COMMONwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said county, greeting:

Whereas, Elizabeth M. Adams did, on the 2nd day of January, 1906, prefer her petition to our said Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas of said county, praying for the causes therein set forth she might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, Orin C. Adams.

We therefore command you, the said Orin C. Adams, that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport, at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the county of McKean on the first Monday of October next, to answer the petition or libel of Elizabeth M. Adams and show cause, if any you have, why the said Elizabeth M. Adams, your wife, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, agreeably to the Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

A true copy.

GEORGE W. MITCHELL, Sheriff.
Smethport, Pa., Sept 5, 1906.
A. P. Huey, Elmer C. Anderson, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Notice in Divorce.

A. D. No. 124, February Term, 1906

McKEAN COUNTY, ss:—THE COMMONwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said county, greeting:

Whereas, James Edward Price did, on the 15th of January, 1906, prefer his petition to our said Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas of said county, praying for the causes therein set forth he might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, Hattie May Price.

We therefore command you, the said Hattie May Price, that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport, at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the county of McKean, on the first Monday of October next to answer the petition or libel of James Edward Price and show cause, if any you have, why the said James Edward Price, your husband, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, agreeably to the Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not

A true copy

GEORGE W. MITCHELL, Sheriff
Smethport, Pa., September 5, 1906.
T. J. Dolphin, Libellant's Attorney.

Notice in Divorce.

A. D. No. 119, February Term, 1906.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss:—THE COMMONwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said county, greeting:

Whereas, Lena M. McDowell did, on the 24th day of January 1906, prefer her petition to our said Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas of said county, praying for the causes therein set forth she might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, Leon McDowell.

We therefore command you, the said Leon McDowell, that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport, at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the county of McKean, on the first Monday of October, 1906, to answer the petition or libel of Lena M. McDowell and show cause, if any you have, why the said Lena M. McDowell, your wife, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, agreeably to the Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

A true copy.

GEORGE W. MITCHELL, Sheriff.
Smethport, Pa., Sept. 5, 1906.
E. W. Smith, Attorney for Libellant.

Notice in Divorce.

A. D. No. 14, February Term, 1906.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss:—THE COMMONwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said county, greeting:

Whereas, George E. Smith did, on the 12th of December, 1905, prefer his petition to our said Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas of said county, praying for the causes therein set forth he might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, Margaret E. Smith

We therefore command you, the said Margaret P. Smith that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport, at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the County of McKean, on the first Monday of October, 1906, to answer the petition or libel of George E. Smith and show cause, if any you have, why the said George E. Smith your husband, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, agreeably to the Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

A true copy.

GEORGE W. MITCHELL, Sheriff.
Smethport, Pa., Sept. 5, 1906.
T. F. Mullin, Libellant's Attorney.

Notice in Divorce.

A. D. No. 125, February Term, 1906.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss:—THE COMMONwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said county, greeting:

Whereas, Erwin D. Champlin, did on the 15th day of January, 1906, prefer his petition to our said Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas of said county, praying for the causes therein set forth he might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you Effie C. Champlin.

We therefore command you, the said Effie C. Champlin, that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport, at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the County of McKean, on the first Monday of October, 1906, to answer the petition or libel of Erwin D. Champlin and show cause, if any you have, why the said Erwin D. Champlin, your husband, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, agreeably to the Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

A true copy.

GEORGE W MITCHELL, Sheriff.
Smethport, Pa., Sept. 5, 1906.
Eugene & J. P. Mullin, T. F. Mullin, Libellant's Attorney.

Notice in Divorce.

A. D. No. 21, February Term, 1906.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss:—THE COMMONwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said county, greeting:

Whereas, Isabel Courson did, on the 14th day of December, 1905, prefer her petition to our said Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas of said county, praying for the causes therein set forth she might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, Murray T. Courson.

We therefore command you, the said Murray T. Courson, that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport, ~~as a Court of Common~~ Pleas there to be held for the County of McKean, on the first Monday of October, 1906, to answer the petition or libel of Isabel Courson, and show cause, if any you have, why the said Isabel Courson, your wife, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, agreeably to the Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

A true copy.

GEORGE W. MITCHELL, Sheriff.
Smethport, Pa., Sept. 5, 1906.
Thos. B. Wilson, Libellant's Attorney.

Notice in Divorce.

A. D. No. 24, February Term, 1906.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss:—THE COMMONwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said county, greeting:

Whereas, Edith May Hewitt did, on the 14th day of December, 1905, prefer her petition to our said Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas of said county, praying for the causes therein set forth she might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, David L. Hewitt.

We therefore command you, the said David L. Hewitt, that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport, at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the County of McKean, on the first Monday of October, 1906, to answer the petition or libel of Edith May Hewitt and show cause, if any you have, why the said Edith May Hewitt, your wife, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, agreeably to the Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

A true copy.

GEORGE W. MITCHELL, Sheriff.
Smethport, Pa., Sept. 5, 1906.
Melvin & Melvin, Libellant's Attorney.

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This hostelry is newly overhauled and renovated; its rooms are light and airy; its tables well supplied with delicacies and its bar well stocked.

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This house has just been rebuilt and refurnished. The tables are supplied with the best the market affords and the accommodations are all that can be desired. The bar is supplied with the best brands of liquors and cigars.
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EMERY MUST ANSWER

Serious Allegations Which the Candidate For Governor Must Meet.

CASTLE AND SWALLOW SPEAK

The Democratic-Lincolnite Nominee Called Upon to Declare Himself Upon Serious Matters In the State Canvass.

[Special Correspondence.]

Harrisburg, September 18.

Lewis Emery, Jr., the Democratic-Lincolnite candidate for governor, has been in the [illegible] ever since he was nominated.

Mr. Emery [illegible] with many de[illegible] at public, and he [illegible].

[illegible]

I say [illegible] that Mr. Emery is not fit to [illegible] of this state, because his moral ideals are low and tremendously [illegible]. He sits down in cold blood and writes a letter to a man, in which he puts the church and the school house and the hospital on a parity with a brewery. Just think of it!

As to the Church.

"The church, which, aside from the home, is the only institution which has Divine sanction and ordination.

"The church, which has stood for these ages as the sign present of God with man.

"The church, into whose life has been poured the thoughts of the best men and women that have ever lived.

"The church for whose life so many men have laid down theirs and willingly surrendered all they had and were, that it might have life.

"The church whose spire point the mariner on life's sea the way to the better.

"The church, into whose portals you and I went as boys, and where first the minister of God laid his hands in blessing on our heads.

"The church, where our names were enrolled and where every Sabbath we meet and catch a fresh breath from the atmosphere of higher life.

"The church to whose altar you and I led the woman who became part and parcel of our lives and heard the minister say, 'Whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder.'

"The church, through whose door we carried for the last time the body of a sainted mother.

"The church, that comes to the bedside [illegible] things terrestrial seems to [illegible], and touching our failing eyesight, makes us to see glories beyond. This church is no better, in the mind of Lewis Emery, than a brewery, and I am not objecting to Mr. Emery's ideals.

"Some have said that he is honest when he makes these statements. Let that stand for the fact, and his very honesty makes him the more ineligible as a governor of a Christian commonwealth.

"The proposition that I urge to him is not [illegible] believe that the church and the brewery are upon a level, but that a man who does believe that ought not to be foremost in a Christian commonwealth.

"With [illegible] in this state approximately [illegible] of that church, we have at last [illegible] the church and [illegible] in the guidance of the [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. [illegible] the Christian [illegible] I do not insist that he [illegible] church. I can not even insist that he [illegible] attend Italian brawls, but I do [illegible] that the man who does that is [illegible] to be governor of a Christian commonwealth.

"Beyond the peradventure of a doubt, it is the duty of the church ~~to take~~ a hand in this fight, not alone for the maintenance of its own honor, but for the maintenance of the honor of the country."

Emery's Oil Trust.

Mr. Castle then discussed at length Mr. Emery's business operations, declaring that the Pure Oil company, with which he had been identified, is as much of a trust in its way as is the Standard Oil company.

Upon this point, among other things, he said:

"I have said, furthermore, that Mr. Emery is not sincere in his opposition to the present Republican reign. It is known that Mr. Emery has as his partners in the Pure Oil Company such men as McNichol, Durham and Mack. Mr. Emery has been repeatedly asked to show the people of this state the books where these men paid (if they ever did pay) for the stock which they hold. He has been asked to tell what relations this stock has to the New Jersey legislative manipulations and the Pennsylvania legislature; heretofore, so far as I know, he has never given any reply to this. If he does not tell that miserable story, I will tell it in due time.

"It is of very recent date that he has opposed Senator Penrose. I am reliably informed that about the time that Judge Stewart declined to be the Republican candidate, Mr. Emery, in company with Mr. Woodbury, of Schuylkill, [illegible], and some others, visited Senator Penrose in Washington and undertook to make a deal with him."

Mr. Emery has been seeking to make political capital out of his attacks upon the Standard Oil company.

He has as yet failed to answer Mr. Castle's direct charge that Mr. Emery's oil interests have been beneficiaries of rebates, quite as much as has the Standard Oil company in their limited way.

Upon this subject Mr. Castle, at Corry last week said:

"Is this canvass of Lewis Emery, Jr., a fair, candid, honest canvass, based upon actual conditions of the men themselves, or is it a pure sham and a fake and a fraud? As bearing upon that I am reminded of the fact that Lewis Emery appeared before the industrial commission and gave testimony, in 1899, and by turning to [illegible] volume 1, of the printed report [illegible] that commission [illegible] this [illegible] of information.

Emery's Old Testimony.

[illegible] questions were directed to Mr. Emery when on the witness stand. The answers are his:

"Have you frequently in your business employed rebates?" was asked Mr. Emery and his reply follows.

"No, sir, never. Now let me modify that. In my business previous to 1872, in the refinery in Titusville, Pa., rebates were a common thing, but we were young and new in the commercial business, and fellows in Cleveland and Pittsburg were a little more experienced. We didn't seem to make very much money. They were running full tilt with their wells, barrel shops and everything, and we began to look about to see what was the matter. We went to Pittsburg, and learned to our astonishment that certain concerns were getting 25 cents a barrel. We were large shippers, and we demanded to be granted the same. That was away back in 1870. We were given 25 cents; and then we got on to the fact that some refiners were receiving 75 cents back and some other refiners were receiving 50 cents. The rate at that time was in the neighborhood of $1.50, and oil could be carried at a profit today at 25 cents. From that time to this, no, I am not guilty.'

"It is, perhaps, interesting also to note that there is filed with the interstate commerce commission in Washington a paper showing that as late as 1897 the Emery Manufacturing company, of Bradford, was shipping to the Emery Manufacturing company, at Buffalo, N. Y., by the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg railroad, a large number of cars that were billed as acid, when in fact they contained oil. The rate on acid was 5 cents per 100 pounds, and the rate on oil was 8½ cents. And in that way they were getting rebates on their oil by falsely billing the oils which they were shipping to Buffalo, and which were being paid for by W. H. Foote & Co.'

Castle's Defi to Emery.

Mr. Castle challenged Mr. Emery to prove the charge that the Castle company was being financed by the Standard Oil company. If the charge were proven, Mr. Castle said, he would retire from the contest. "If I fail to prove any of the charges I have made against Mr. Emery, I will also quit the field," Mr. Castle said, "and if Mr. Emery does not explain away those charges, then he should quit the contest.

"In respect to receiving Standard Oil money, we are better than Mr. Emery is. He at one time, about 1885, went broke, and he went to New York to secure help from the Standard Oil company, and that company discovering that he had a lot of iron tanks on his hands that were really junk, bought them from him, paid him about $30,000 for them, and he took that money and reinstated himself. And after he had received the money he [illegible] publicly and I am prepared to show [illegible] the [illegible] Oil [illegible] Co. [illegible]

[illegible]

In [illegible] Harrisburg speech Dr. Swallow said:

Dr. Swallow's Hot Shot.

"Having fought nearly to a finish the Quay gang for 10 or more years, we are not quite content to have foisted on us a fake reformer or counterfeit who has used in his business, as we have the court records to prove, the very identical methods employed by the Standard Oil company, public prejudice against which is the popular hobby on which he proposes to ride into undeserved power.

"The kind of a man we want in the gubernatorial chair might be described by a description of the kind we don't want. We don't want a protege of the almost defunct Quay dynasty, nor of the corporate influence of the state. Nor do we want a man whose efforts for reform have enriched himself and his friends from the coffers of those whom he professes to hate and fight; nor one whose crusade for reform has been confined to the furtherance of his own monetary interests; nor one who places the brewery on a parity with the church, the school and the hospital."

After some very direct references to Mr. Emery's alleged personal habits, Dr. Swallow said: "We must not put into the gubernatorial chair an egotistic boaster or a man of low breeding or of salacious views of society, or one who put the people of our great state to shame by his course motives, manners and methods."

THE SUNDIAL.

It Should Be Made For the Latitude In Which It Stands.

In an old shop [illegible] New York a man keeps up [illegible] dials [illegible]. The dials [illegible] are hand chased. [illegible] effect of weather [illegible] it not skillfully added. The [illegible] fitted with [illegible] windows of [illegible] plate [illegible] oddities and old-time clocks.

A visitor to one of these shops asked, "It would [illegible] dial ever [illegible]? It's all hand work, isn't it?"

"It's all hand work," said the proprietor, whom we will call Truthful James. "I can testify to that, for I know the [illegible] hands made it. It's about [illegible] old. If you want to know [illegible] lots of other people [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] hurry it off to the big [illegible] place in Minnesota, or they'll snatch at some quaint dial from New England, with the idea of rigging it up in Texas.

"More people would make the same blunder, except that many haven't caught on to dials. Too bad. Nothing is prettier than a simple dial at the crossways of garden paths, or by a fountain or on a terrace or at the entrance of a pergola or near a rustic seat or arbor. You don't have to hire a head gardener and two assistants to keep a sundial. Marble platforms and pedestals are very grand, but unless you're running a big Italian garden with clipped hedges and yews and statues something simple is what you want. The dial will keep just as good time, once it's engraved right, if it's mounted on a tree stump, with ivy planted round it, or on a bowlder, or on the coping of an old disused well, or on a column of cobbles mortared together or on top of the old hitching post that the family doesn't use in these automobile days, but doesn't want to root up and throw away.

"You'd be surprised at the ingenuity of some people," said Truthful James, who himself seemed of ingenious bent. "I mean people who haven't much money to spend and are fond of their own old stuff for association's sake. They're the ones who get effects with a piece of junk, a lump of sentiment and a pocket of small change that can't be bought with a blank check. I've known people who used an old millstone to set the dial on, or who laid a slab over an old stone garden urn, or who saved the capitals from pillars on a house being torn down, or who even rigged up a standard from the bricks of a chimney on an old homestead that had meant a lot to them. One family made a sort of cairn out of a geology collection some ancestor had formed. Another took a flag pole for the gnomon and laid out a dial with pebbles in the grass around the pole.

"No, it doesn't require any skill to set up the dial. Get the noon mark for the gnomon on several days, nick it on the slab and then set the dial in a bed of cement. There you are."—New York Post.

The Laundry Auction.

"Ever go to a laundryman's auction?" asked the man who was sorting bundles. "You can get bargains there sometimes. Here are forty-eight packages that will be sent to the auction ever tomorrow. One bundle is labeled 'W. Jobbotz. No address. Will call.' Now, I wonder what has become of W. Jobbotz, who had no address and promised to call? What has become of the owner of these forty-seven [illegible]? Some of the things [illegible] are very fine [illegible]. Just look at that [illegible] shirt [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] "private [illegible]," which [illegible] the phrase "private parishioner." He is the first peer in the realm. At coronations he places the crown on the head of the sovereign, and the king and queen are his domestic parishioners. The bishop of London is his provincial dean, the bishop of Winchester his subdean, the bishop of Lincoln his chancellor and the bishop of Rochester his chaplain.

No Use For Them.

Canvasser—Madame, I would like to show you the beautiful silver forks that we are giving away with every half dozen bars of Skinflynt soap. Lady of the House—We don't never eat with forks in this house. They leak.—Woman's Home Companion.

And Insight.

"What happens when people fall in love at first sight?"

"Usually marriage and second sight."—Springfield (Ill.) Journal.

MAKING A CUP OF TEA

THE WAY TO GET THE THEINE AND AVOID THE TANNIN.

Dark Liquid Does Not Mean Excellence, and the Darker the Liquid Is the More Evil Are Its Effects. Chinese Tea Is Said to Be the Best.

Perhaps I may be allowed to make some comments on a subject that is of interest to all homes—namely, a cup of tea and the making of it. The first proposition is that the dark color of tea does not mean excellence, the second that the darker the liquid is the more evil are its effects and the third that the best tea is Chinese. These are the opinions of an importer. It is worth noting, I think, that they are also the scientific opinions and, further, that this is a case where doctors [illegible]. What must properly be described as the pharmacology of tea is simple and well understood, and as it [illegible] it may be briefly discussed here.

For practical purposes tea consists of two things, the first being tannic acid, also known as tannin, and the second being theine, also known as caffeine. Let us consider each of them. The tannin or tannic acid occurs in the tea leaf, as in so many other plants. It is less readily soluble than the theine and is much [illegible] from the Chinese leaf than from [illegible]. Unless the latter [illegible]

[illegible]

it is [illegible] what we [illegible]

[illegible] therefore, a chief concern in the preparation of the best beverage from tea should be reduction of the tannin to a minimum. This is to be accomplished, first, by using the leaf which contains least of it, and, secondly, by sharply limiting the length of the infusion. It has been clearly proved that practically all the theine that can be obtained from the leaf is obtained in the first three minutes, whereas the amount of tannin increases markedly even between the twentieth and fortieth minutes.

In the opinion of not a few, the said tannin is largely responsible for the deleterious effects frequently attributed to the theine. This last is an invaluable ingredient of tea; it is the same substance as that which gives its value to coffee, but is present in less abundance in the tea leaf than in the coffee bean; it is a nervous stimulant of the purest kind and belongs to an entirely different class from the pseudo-stimulants, such as alcohol. In some ways this is one of the most remarkable of all known drugs. It appears to be unique in that it stimulates the functions of the cerebrum, the highest portion of the brain, without inducing any subsequent reaction that can be detected. It has no second stage of action comparable to that of alcohol and opium, and in cases of emergency it is capable of postponing sleep for hours, and, more than that, of maintaining the mental activity as in the daytime. I may confess that in past years I have systematically used caffeine for weeks on end for this purpose without any deleterious results; but this is quoted for illustration, not imitation.

Now, it is plain that, so far as the remote consequences of a cup of tea are considered, it is the theine or caffeine that we desire, and the tannin that we do not desire. The relative solubility of the two substances exactly suits our convenience. If it were necessary to extract all the tannin in order to get any theine there might be some excuse for the lady who likes her tea to have a little "body" to it, or for the servant girl who keeps her teapot on the hob all day. But the fact is that it is possible to obtain all the theine desired, while reducing the amount of tannin to a minimum. At present the public taste is thoroughly vitiated. No one who has given the matter a fair consideration, or who cares to permit any palatal delicacy at all, will question that the fine aroma of a cup of properly made Chinese tea is in a different category altogether from the sensations aroused by the concentrated solution of tannin, which [illegible] "a cup of tea," which [illegible] without [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] has [illegible] the strength of mediocrity.—Pall Mall Gazette.

A Little Vague.

A Boston lady seeking summer board on a farm saw an advertisement giving a description of about such a place as she wanted and sent a letter of inquiry. She received the following information as to terms:

"We charge $5 a week for men, $4.50 for ladies and $4 for children old enough to eat, all ages and sexes to pay more if difficult."—Lippincott's Magazine.

Shoe Superstitions.

Never place a pair of new shoes higher than your head, says an old superstition, or you'll have bad luck wearing them, and never black one before putting the other on for a similar reason.

The secret of being tiresome is in telling everything.—Voltaire.

MONTE CRISTO CHATEAU.

Home Upon Which the Elder Dumas Squandered a Fortune.

At his architectural folly of Monte Cristo, near St. Germain-en-Laye, which he built at a cost of upward of 700,000 francs and sold for 30,000 francs in 1848, Dumas had unenclosed grounds and gardens, which, with the house, afforded lodging and entertainment not only to a host of bohemian "sponges," but to all the dogs, cats and donkeys that chose to quarter themselves in the place. It was called by the neighbors "Maison de Bon Dieu." There was a menagerie in the park, peopled by the monkey Jugurtha, a vulture, whose transport from Africa, whence Dumas fetched him, cost 30,000 francs. It would be too long to tell why, a big parrot called Buvat, a macaw named Papa and another christened Lenard, [illegible], the golden pheasant Caesar, the game cock, a peafowl and a guinea fowl; Mysouff II., the Angora cat, and the [illegible] for Pritchard.

This dog was a character. He was [illegible] to [illegible] for other [illegible] to keep him company [illegible] Monte Cristo. He was taken [illegible] to visit Louis [illegible] The [illegible] wished to keep Pritchard, but [illegible] before his [illegible] The pointer [illegible] that the [illegible] stayed altogether.

[illegible]

[illegible] that all these brutes are able to devour in one day a whole ox, horns and all." "You don't mean to say that they'd eat the horns?" "Oh, if monsieur takes the matter as a joke I have nothing more to say." "But I don't see any joke in it." "Well, then, just let me lay the whip on twelve of them, and the house will be rid of them right away." "Wait a bit, Michel. You see that all these dogs in quartering themselves here pay a compliment to the house. Give them a grand dinner tomorrow and at the end of the dessert tell them to clear out. If they don't go, show severity." Michel was withdrawing when Dumas relented. "Hold!" he cried. "You see, when the bon Dieu gives us riches, a fine house and position he also imposes charges upon us. Since the dogs—which, after all, are his creatures, too—are in the house, I prefer that they stay. I don't believe that any one was yet ruined by what poor brutes ate. However, see that the number of thirteen is changed." "Will monsieur let me turn one away, and then there will be only twelve?" "No; encourage Pritchard to invite another, which will bring them up to fourteen." "But it will then be a pack." "With all my heart, provided the dogs don't quarrel and go mad." They never did bark and bite, but lived in fraternal kindness until Monte Cristo was sold. Dumas before he left it got thirteen friends to take as many dogs and kept Pritchard, who died with him of old age.

What a Baby Can Do.

It can keep its father busy advertising in the paper for a nurse.

It can simultaneously occupy both sides of the largest bed made.

It can cause its father to be insulted by every second class boarding house keeper in the city who "never takes children," which, in nine cases out of ten, is fortunate for the children.

It can make itself look like a fiend just when its mother wants to show it off.

It can make an old bachelor in the next room use language that if uttered on the street would get him in the penitentiary for two years.

It can go from the farthest end of the room to the foot of the stairs in the hall quicker than its mother can step into the closet and out again.

It can go to sleep like an angel, and just as papa and mamma are starting for the theater it can wake up and stay awake.

These are some of the things a baby can do. But there are other things as well. A baby can make the commonest house the brightest spot on earth. It can lighten the burdens of a loving mother's life by adding to them. It can [illegible] little face against [illegible] in such a way that [illegible] see it as a picture [illegible] Yes, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] The court wants facts, sir, not suppositions."

The witness did not quibble any more, and the case went quietly on. But when the lawyer arrived home that evening the wife of his bosom said to him:

"You must have been anxious about your watch to send four men after it—one after the other."

"What!" cried the lawyer, as a suspicion crossed his mind. "Did you give it up to any of them?"

"Of course!" she said. "I gave it to the first who called. Why, he actually knew where you had left it!"

Enough.

"I'll never ask another woman to marry me so long as I live."

"Refused?"

"No; accepted."—London Tit-Bits.

A man cannot escape in thought, any more than he can in language, from the past and the present.

GRAVEL CURED

(Philadelphia, Penn., Item.)

A healthier, heartier, happier man than John J. Neill, of 2137 North 8th St., Philadelphia, could not be found in a day's search. The fact that he is still alive is a constant wonder to his friends.

Several years ago he began to suffer indescribable miseries from stone in the bladder. An eminent physician in Philadelphia told him that a surgical operation was necessary. So much did he dread the result, for if unsuccessful it meant death, that he put off the evil day as long as possible. While in this frame of mind, he heard of

DR. DAVID KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

Although disheartened, he bought a bottle of it, and within a month had experienced beneficial results, and before he had finished the third bottle, the gravel was completely dissolved and his sufferings at an end.

Mr. Neill feels that he owes a debt of gratitude to Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, made at Rondout, N. Y., good for all disorders of the bladder and urinary organs. He says [illegible]

Favorite Remedy is [illegible] failing success [illegible] constipation, and nerve troubles in which it has cured many that were considered beyond the aid of medicine. All druggists, $1.

ACME MILL,

F. A. GREEN, Propr.

MY STOCK IS FRESH
AND CONSISTS OF

Flour, Feed, Meal,
Wheat, Corn
Oats, Hay,
Straw, Bran,
Middlings, [illegible]
Linseed Meal, Etc.

[illegible]

Water & Hill Sts. [illegible]

Rooney's is the Place

to buy a nice, sweet piece of

Fresh
Salt or
Smoked
MEAT

whether it be a full quarter or a small steak. And for

Fruit and Vegetables

I am always headquarters.

J. F. ROONEY, Smethport, Pa.

UNDERTAKING

—— AND ——

EMBALMING

IN ALL BRANCHES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO BY AN EXPERIENCED FUNERAL DIRECTOR

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SMETHPORT, PA.

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"IKE" GLEASON, The Photographer
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LIVERY & FEED STABLE
Bennett House Barn

First Class Rigs
at Reasonable
Prices.

Directly Opposite [illegible] House
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LIVERY, FEED & SALE STABLES.

FOR SALE,

Horses, Carriages, Wagons, Harness, Etc. Cutters and Robes.

Smethport - Penn.

March 5, 1903.

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We are pleasantly located on our new building on Water St., where we are prepared to do all kinds of

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and
BLACKSMITHING

in a satisfactory manner.

Do You Want to Know What You Swallow?

There is a growing sentiment in this country in favor of MEDICINES OF KNOWN COMPOSITION. It is but natural that one should have some interest in the composition of that which he or she is expected to swallow, whether it be food, drink or medicine.

Recognizing this growing disposition on the part of the public, and satisfied that the fullest publicity can only add to the well-earned reputation of his medicines, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., has "taken time by the forelock," as it were, and is publishing broadcast a list of all the ingredients entering into his leading medicines, the "Golden Medical Discovery" the popular liver invigorator, stomach tonic, blood purifier and heart regulator; also of his "Favorite Prescription" for weak, over-worked, broken-down, nervous and invalid women.

This bold and out-spoken movement on the part of Dr. Pierce, has, by showing exactly what his well-known medicines are composed of, completely disarmed all harping critics who have heretofore unjustly attacked them. A little pamphlet has been compiled, from the standard medical authorities of all the several schools of practice, showing the strongest endorsements by leading medical writers of the several ingredients which enter into Dr. Pierce's medicines. A copy of this little book is mailed *free* to any one desiring to learn more concerning the valuable, native, medicinal plants which enter into the composition of Dr. Pierce's medicines. Address Dr. Pierce as above.

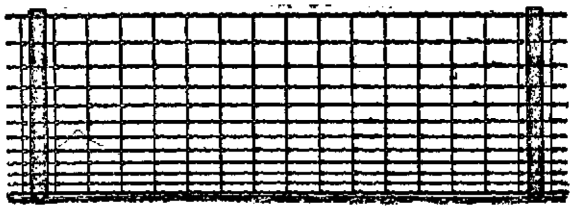
Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are tiny, sugar-coated anti-bilious granules. They regulate and invigorate Stomach, Liver and Bowels. Do not beget the "pill habit," but cure constipation. One or two each day for a laxative and regulator, three or four for an active cathartic. Once tried always in favor.

$50,000 GIVEN AWAY, in copies of The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a book that sold to the extent of 500,000 copies a few years ago, at $1.50 per copy. Last year we gave away $30,000 worth of these invaluable books. This year we shall give away $50,000 worth of them. Will **you** share in this benefit? If so, send only 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only for book in stiff paper covers, or 31 stamps for cloth-bound. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE BIG STORE.

Stands Like a Stone Wall

Turns Cattle, Horses, Hogs—Is Practically Indestructible



AMERICAN FENCE

Buy your new fence for years to come. Get the big, heavy wires, the hinge joint, the good galvanizing, the exactly proportioned quality of steel that is not too hard nor too soft.

We can show you this fence in our stock and explain its merits and superiority, not only in the roll but in the field. Come and see us and get our prices.

Also Barb and Smooth Fence Wire, Staples and Nails, Plows Harrows and Cultivators, Garden Tools, Garden Seeds, Paints, Oils and Varnish.

JOHN C. HAMLIN

McKean County Miner

Smethport, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1906.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

—Criminal court the first week in October.

—From Berwick, Pa., comes the following: Of the 24 children that have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Allen C. Hoppe, near here, 16 or eight sets, have been twins. Five children died in infancy and there are 11 boys and eight girls still living to bless these happy parents.

—In a speech on snoring Jerome K. Jerome once said: "To cure snoring it is advised that a piece of soap be dropped into the mouth of the snorer. The oil in the soap will lubricate the pharynx and other Latin parts of the throat. This remedy must be applied with caution; otherwise the snorer will arise and lubricate the floor with the person who dropped in the soap."

—The W. C. T. U. meeting will be held Saturday, Sept. 22, instead of the 29th, as stated last week. Members are especially requested to be in attendance as important business needs attention and the report of the Co. W. C. T. U. convention held in Kushequa will be given. After this light refreshments will be served and a social hour participated in. Visitors welcome. In the M. E. chapel at 3:30 p. m.

—Harry Batson, the colored sprinter who was matched at $500 a side for 100 yards against William Wilson of Hamburg, N. Y., lost at Corry Saturday, the New York man winning by two yards. It is the opinion of sports who witnessed the race that Batson was pitted against a sprinter of some importnnce. Wilson made the distance in ten seconds flat, without appearing to exert himself. Union City and Jamestown men were Batson's backers.

—The discovery has been made by a Washington lawyer, it is said, that the action of President Roosevelt in putting into effect the simplified spelling may be in violation of a law that was passed by Congress some years ago. It is said that about twenty-five years ago Congress passed a joint resolution, which was approved by the president, making Webster's Unabridged Dictionary the standard for government spelling and that the law has never been repealed. It is also stated that there is on record a decision of the United States supreme court affirming the resolution.

Different Meanings.

Some words in our language have several meanings, each different from the others, so that it is not always possible to know at first just what thought the speaker wishes to express. There is the word "humanitarian," for instance. If you will turn to your Webster you will find that it means, first, one who denies the divinity of Christ and believes him to have been merely human, second, one who limits the sphere of duties to human relations and affections to the exclusion of the religious or spiritual; third, one who is actively concerned in promoting the welfare of his kind, a philanthropist. The third sense is the one in which the word is now most frequently used, and Webster marks this definition as "recent."

The Size of Canada.

Canada is larger than the United States by a quarter of a million square miles. Canada contains one-third of the area of the British empire. Canada extends over 20 degrees of latitude—from Rome to north pole. Canada is as large as thirty United Kingdoms, eighteen Germanys, thirty-three Italys. Canada is larger than Australasia and twice the size of British India. Canada has a boundary line of 3,000 miles between it and the United States. Canada's seacoast equals half the earth's circumference. Canada is 3,500 miles wide and 1,400 from north to south.

Impure Candy.

Beware of impure candy. Sugar in candy quickly ferments after eating, and if too much is eaten serious troubles often result. Pure sugar dissolves quickly in water and leaves a clear liquid, affording an easy way of testing its purity. Drop a small piece of candy in a glass, and over it pour boiling water. Let it stand twenty-four hours. If there is any foreign substance in the candy a sediment will be found in the bottom of the glass.—New York Post.

After.

He (five years after)—All this gush about love is extremely foolish. Wherever did this stupid book come from? I must say the person who selected it showed a very insipid taste. She (quietly)—It's the book you gave me during our honeymoon, John. We read it eleven times the first week we had it.

Mutual Disgust.

"Look here," complained the victim, "you said the house was only five minutes' walk from the station. To say the least, I'm disappointed in you."

"No more than I'm disappointed in you," retorted the agent. "I thought you were a good fast walker."—Philadelphia Press.

Denver's First Stagecoach.

On the 17th of May, 1859, Denver turned out to welcome the first through coach of what was destined to grow into the "Overland Mail," an enterprise which for sheer American pluck and daring must be forever linked with the fame of the "Pony Express." Red shirts drifted to the outskirts of the hamlet and dotted the hills around. Hard faced bartenders made ready for the "hottest night that ever tore the camp loose." The artillery of holster and saddle boot was unlimbered for an ecstatic fusillade. There was lively betting in dust and nuggets that the first through stage had been gathered in by Indians, with takers as eager to stake their faith that the scalps of driver and guard would come through intact. At length a swirl of dust showed far down the trail. It grew into a yellow cloud that crept toward the eager hamlet. Then six mules, stretched out on the gallop, emerged from this curtain, and behind them was the lumbering, swaying stage, come safely through on time, and Denver was in touch with the world where men wore white shirts and lived in real houses. The cheers that roared a welcome to this heroic enterprise were echoed in every western town which hoped and longed for a link of its own with the home country, "way back east."—Outing Magazine.

The Polite Burman.

In the cities of Burma, where the natives have been long in contact with Europeans, says the author of "Burma, Painted and Described," they have lost some of their traditional politeness, but in the country districts old school courtesy is still the custom. An English gentleman who had bought a new pony was trying him out on a Burman road when the animal bolted and ran at top speed down a narrow road. In the way ahead was a native cart, in which was a family party out holiday making. The pony dashed into the back of the cart, threw his rider into the midst of the merrymakers and severely injured the Burman who was driving. Before the Englishman had an opportunity to explain his unexpected onslaught the Burman picked himself up and bowed low. "My lord, my lord," he said apologetically, "the cart should not have been there."

Inherited Memories.

A writer in the Nineteenth Century tells a strange story of "inherited memories." The ruins of an ancient Roman fortress rise in the grounds of a Mr. Phillips. A clergyman called upon the owner one day and asked to see the ruins. "He told me he had a distinct recollection of living there and that he held some office of a priestly nature in the days of the Roman occupation," said Mr. Phillips. "One fact struck me as significant. He insisted on examining a ruined tower which had been overturned. 'There used to be a socket in the top of it,' he went on, 'in which we used to plant a mast, and archers used to be hauled to the top in a basket protected with leather, from which they picked off the leaders among the ancient Gariestonians.' We found the socket he had indicated."

When Paris Was Dirty.

It takes the labors of 4,[illegible] to keep the city of Paris clean today, but in times past that capital did not care so much about the matter and was not always pleasing to look upon. In 1348 King John of France made the request that Parisians should not allow their pigs to roam the streets. Charles VI. (1368-1422) complained that the practice of throwing rubbish into the Seine made it a "great horror and an abomination to look upon." Until the seventeenth century everybody who could went about Paris on horseback in order to avoid contact with the filth of the streets. Various ordinances were made to compel the people to sweep the road before their own doors, but it was not until 1791 that the dust cart became an institution.

A Lullaby.

Magistrate—You are accused of attempting to hold a pedestrian up at 2 o'clock this morning. What have you to say in your own behalf?

Prisoner—I am not guilty, your honor. I can prove a lullaby.

Magistrate—You mean an alibi.

Prisoner—Well, call it what you like, but my wife will swear that I was walking the floor with the baby at the hour mentioned in the charge.—Chicago News.

His Bucolic Business.

"That was a perfectly lovely gentleman I met last night," declared the pretty milliner. "He has a good, reliable business too."

"What is it?" asked her friend.

"Why, he sells farm implements," continued the pretty girl.

"What kind of farm implements?"

"Buckets—nothing but buckets. He told me he kept a bucket shop."—Detroit Free Press.

Ptomaines.

Ptomaines, according to Quain, are alkaloids produced by the decomposition of animal substances. The word ptomaine was at first restricted to alkaloids produced by cadaveric decomposition, but it is now also employed to designate alkaloids of animal origin formed during life as a result of chemical changes induced by some agency or other acting within the organism.

Youth and Pleasure.

Youth is not the age of pleasure. We then expect too much, and we are, therefore, exposed to daily disappointments and mortifications. When we are a little older and have brought down our wishes to our experience, then we become calm and begin to enjoy ourselves.—Lord Liverpool.

Fortune.

Fortune is like the market, where many times if you can stay a little the price will fall, and again it is sometimes like a sibyl's offer, which at first offereth the commodity at full, then consumeth part and part and still holdeth up the price.—Bacon.

A proper secrecy is the only mystery of able men. Mystery is the only secrecy of weak and cunning ones.

The Under Side of Fish.

Experiments have been made with flounders in order to determine whether the whiteness of the under sides of these fish is due to the exclusion of light, and the presence of color on their upper sides to exposure to light. The fish experimented upon were kept living in a glass tank, having a mirror placed beneath, so as to reflect light upon the under sides of the fish. One of these prisoners survived for three years under conditions so strangely different from its ordinary habits of life, and all of them exhibited the development of spots of pigment on their lower surfaces. The experimenters concluded that it is exposure to light that causes the coloration of the upper parts of the bodies, not only of flounders, but of other fish, and, conversely, that it is to the comparative absence of light that the whiteness of under sides of fish is due. They extend the same principle to explain the colorless condition of the skins of many animals that pass all their lives in caves.

Bird Songs.

Naturalists have long been puzzled as to how birds learn to sing. Does it come natural to a bird of a certain species to sing the song common to its kind or does it learn to imitate whatever song it most hears during the early days of its life? Experiments made by a well known student of bird life proved that most birds simply learn by imitation. He placed young linnets to be reared by skylarks, woodlarks, titlarks and other breeds, and in every case the linnet learned the song of his foster parents. Again, a number of linnets were reared where they had no chance of hearing the song of any bird at all. In due course they began to sing, but their song was entirely original. The cuckoo, however, seems to be an exception, for although it is almost invariably reared by foster parents of any species but its own, it always sings to perfection its own peculiar song, quite uninfluenced by the vocal efforts of its guardians.

Origin of the Strike Fund.

The earliest mention of a strike fund occurred in the strike of the Parisian stocking weavers in 1724, when a crown a day was subscribed for every striker and all blacklegs were mercilessly boycotted. But the biggest strike under the "ancient regime" was that of the silk factory hands at Lyons in 1744, when 12,000 men went on strike and so alarmed the mayor that he conceded everything they asked and wrote to his brother that he had "la tete cassee par cette vile canaille." The "vile canaille," however, had had their moment, and it was no longer theirs. Two months later the king sent down 20,000 soldiers "pour remettre l'ordre dans la bonneville de Lyon," and we hear no more of strikes till the supreme strike of 1789.

A Snail's Sense of Smell.

Professor E. Yung of Geneva discovered that the keen sense of smell attributed to the ordinary snail is distributed over the entire body not covered by the shell, the two pairs of tentacles, the lips and the edges of the feet being particularly sensitive. In the experiments made a brush dipped in various odorous substances in turn was brought near the different parts of the body, and responses were noted at distances of one twenty-fifth of an inch to several inches. Only in exceptional cases was odor perceived as much as fifteen or twenty inches away, showing that smell cannot guide these creatures to food far removed.

The Mulberry Tree.

Silk is the great industry of northern Italy, and the plains of the quadrilateral are dark with mulberry trees. The mulberry tree is the hardest worked piece of timber in the world. First its leaves are skimmed off for the worms to feed on, then the little branches are clipped for the worms to nest in, then the large limbs are cropped for charcoal, and the trunk has not only to produce a new crop of leaves and limbs for next year, but must act as trellis for a grapevine.

Stephen Girard, Hero.

A tablet "in commemoration of the courage and humanity displayed by Stephen Girard during the epidemic of yellow fever in the year 1793" in Girard college in Philadelphia discloses a phase of character in the philanthropist not generally understood. During the fever epidemic he gave up his business and his luxurious home and assumed the superintendency of a yellow fever hospital. He took up the work others recoiled from and did the work because it was his duty.

On Himself.

They had quarreled again.

"Perhaps you are not aware," she said, "that I had over a dozen proposals of marriage before I accepted yours."

He flushed.

"And perhaps, madam," he retorted haughtily, "you are not aware that I proposed to nearly twenty women before I became acquainted with yourself."

Temper.

If a man has a quarrelsome temper, let him alone. The world will soon find him employment. He will soon meet with some one stronger than himself who will repay him better than you can. A man may fight duels all his life if he is disposed to quarrel.—Cecil.

Posted.

"Can you repeat the Declaration of Independence?" she asked.

"I used to be able to," he replied, "but about all I remember of it now is, 'To be or not to be—that is the question.'"—Judge.

From the Woods.

A popular soprano is said to have a voice of fine timbre, a willowy figure, cherry lips, chestnut hair and hazel eyes. She must have been raised in the lumber region.

Liberty without obedience is confusion, and obedience without liberty is slavery.—William Penn.

THE LIVER QUARANTINE

"TAKING HIS MEALS OUT."

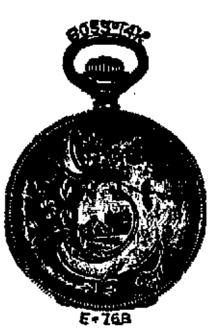
Hurried eating has ruined many a man's stomach. The digestion-destroying process is gradual, often unnoticed at first. But it is only a short time until the liver balks, the digestive organs give way, and almost countless ills assail the man who endeavors to economize time at the expense of his health.

A torpid liver causes a quarantine of the entire system. It locks in the diseased germs and body poisons and affords them foul play, inviting some serious illness.

In families where August Flower is used, a sluggish liver and constipation are unknown, so are all stomach ailments, as well as indigestion, dyspepsia, heartburn, headaches and kidney and bladder affections. No well-regulated family should be without this standard remedy.

Two sizes, 25c and 75c. All druggists.

For sale by H. C. Wells.



RAILROAD WATCHES

We make a specialty of railroad watches. He uses a special movement containing 21 jewels, one that runs with wonderful accuracy and is built to stand the wear and tear, smash and slam of the railroad business.

KERR

Main St. - Smethport

Society

delights in all kinds of good things. They know them when they see them and are willing to pay for them.

ELEGANT PLUMBING

that's thoroughly sanitary is what society demands. They get it from us and at such reasonable rates it makes them happy to pay the bill. Whoever employed us won't want to go elsewhere.

EDGAR W. STRONG,

BOTH 'PHONES. RUBIN BLOCK. Smethport.

L. K. Hogarth

PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Pure Drugs and Medicines

L. K. Hogarth,

Leading Druggist.

Opp. Court House, SMETHPORT.

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to buy a postal card and send to the New York Tribune Farmer, New York City, for a free specimen copy.

The New York Tribune Farmer is a National Illustrated Agricultural Weekly for farmers and their families and every issue contains matter instructive and entertaining to every member of the family. The price is $1 per year, but if you like it you can secure it with your own favorite local newspaper, THE MINER, Smethport, at a bargain. Both papers one year only $1.50.

Send your order and money to

THE McKEAN COUNTY MINER, Smethport.

STOP! READ! and REFLECT
And then go to
BROWNELL BROTHERS
Where you will find a carefully and well selected stock of
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS.
FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS, CAPS. BOOTS and SHOES,
AND A CHOICE LINE OF THE
FINEST GROCERIES
TO BE FOUND IN TOWN AT
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JUST A WORD
—WE CARRY—
FURNITURE AND CARPETS
In a large assortment and can please all customers.
SPECHT & SASSE, Smethport, Pa.

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CANDIES ARE DELICIOUS. TRY THEM. TRY US FOR BAKED PIES, CAKES, COOKIES, BREAD, ETC. WE KEEP A COMPLETE LINE OF GROCERIES.

McKean County Miner

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

TERMS: [illegible] per year, or if paid strictly in advance, [illegible] per year.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Display advertisements published at the rate of $100 per column per annum, payable monthly. Our own position and no deviation from this rule. Extra charge for single insertion.

Reading notices, five cents per line for each insertion.

Legal advertisements, five cents per line for each insertion.

Cards, not exceeding one inch, $5.00 per annum.

Birth, marriage and death notices inserted free.

Executors' and administrators' notices, $3.00 each.

Address all communications to

HARRY L. BACKUS,
Editor and Prop'r.

Smethport, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1906

Republican Ticket.

STATE

For Governor,
EDWIN S. STUART
of Philadelphia

For Lieut. Governor,
ROBERT S. MURPHY
of Cambria county

For Auditor General,
ROBERT K. YOUNG

For Secretary of Internal Affairs,
HENRY HOUCK,
of Lebanon

[illegible]

For Congress
CHAS. F. BARCLAY
[illegible]

COUNTY

For Members of Assembly,
JAS. A. McKEAN
of Smethport
C. V. MERRICK
of Bradford

For Jury Commissioner,
A. M. MARSH,
of Bradford.

LATEST advices from Hong Kong state that 1,000 lives were lost during the typhoon there on Tuesday, and that the damage to property, public and private, will amount to millions of dollars. Twelve ships were sunk, 24 were stranded, seven were damaged and one-half of the native craft in port were sunk. The shipping trade has been paralyzed through lack of lighters.

HON. EDWIN S. STUART, the Republican candidate for Governor, is growing more popular with the masses every day as they know him better, despite the efforts of the fusionists to make the people believe that he is a ringster and grafter. Mr. Stuart has promised every reform that is needed in this State and those who personally know him know that he will carry out every promise to the letter if elected, which he undoubtedly will be next November.

In the selection of Robert P. Habgood of Bradford to fill the vacancy on the Republican ticket for Member of Assembly, caused by the death of Mr. C. V. Merrick, the county committee acted wisely. Mr. Habgood is an active wide-awake young business man who is capable of making one of the best representatives McKean county has sent to Harrisburg in many years. Mr. Habgood, like all editors who conduct a good newspaper, has his enemies but he also has many warm friends and we will be greatly surprised if he does not make a most excellent run this fall and poll a large majority of votes over his Democratic opponents.

OUR Water street neighbor is evidently not informed upon the wage situation under the "robber tariff." He insists that there has been no raise in wages since the present tariff became the law of the land. We have taken some pains to ascertain the correctness of that position and briefly will show how far wrong the Democrat is on this subject. A gentleman who built a fine house during the Democratic times, informs us that he wanted the work well done and he concluded not to build by contract. After getting his plans and specifications he hired a good carpenter to take charge of the work at $2.50 a day of 10 hours. That man hired carpenters to assist in the work at $2.00 per day. He paid his stone masons $3.00 and plasterers $2.50. The stone masons did the brick work necessary for chimneys, etc. Under [illegible] to-day ordinary carpenters get [illegible] per hour for an hour's work or [illegible]. Stonemasons receive 50c an hour for 8 hours work or $4.00 per day. Bricklayers receive 55c an hour for 8 hours or $4.40 per day. Painters get 35c an hour for 9 hours or $3.15 per day. Plasterers get 50c an hour. Good mortar mixers get $2.50 and hod carriers $2.00 per day. These are only samples of the prices being paid in this country at present to workers in every line of business. No time in the history of this or any other country have mechanics and laborers including farm hands, been paid the wages they are being paid in this country at the present time. No time in their lives have they been better able to meet their obligations, including printing bills which our cotemporary prates about, than in this year of grace, 1906, and under the present revenue laws. The "robber tariff" protects the workmen of this country in protecting our home market. If it robs any one it robs the manufacturers and their workmen of the old country by shutting them out of the American market, which is to-day the grandest for manufactured products in the world. One of the best arguments ever made by Abraham Lincoln in favor of a protective tariff, was when he said in one of his speeches that, "I do not know much about the tariff, but I know this much, when we buy manufactured goods abroad we get the goods and the foreigner gets the money. When we buy the manufactured goods at home we get both the goods and the money."

Washington Letter.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15, 1906.

Every effort is being made by those interested in securing American intervention in Cuba to force this government to take a high hand and put down the present insurrection in virtue of the police right that is given it under the Platt amendment. It is tolerably safe to say that nothing of this sort will occur. The President is handling the situation from Oyster Bay, and he has had in conference with him Secretary Bonaparte of the Navy Department, Taft of the War Department and Acting Secretary Bacon of the State Department. He has issued orders for both Taft and Bacon to go to Havana where they will learn the real facts in connection with the uprising and be able to report directly to the President on the necessity or otherwise for intervention. The strongest factor in the whole situation is a letter that the President has written to the Cuban Minister, Mr. Quesada, deploring the state of civil war into which Cuba has fallen and warning the Cuban people solemnly that as a last resort it will be the duty of this government to intervene and restore peace in the Island at any cost.

The Navy Department now has four warships available in Cuban waters, a force ample to protect all American interests, and if necessary to put down the insurrection as well. It is not thought, however, that any such eventuality will arise. One of the most disconcerting features of the situation is that President Palma, incited by his wife, whose father was the murdered President of Honduras, is talking of resigning, and may do so at any moment. If he should take this step Vice President Capote would succeed him, and as he is equally unpopular with the revolutionary element, this would help matters very little.

There has been some talk that either the insurgents or some other evilly disposed person might dynamite the cruiser Denver, now at Havana harbor, and force this government to drastic action. This is rather a wild supposition but precautions have been taken against any such contingency. Such a happening could only be of advantage to the friends of annexation who are anxious to see this government take over the island of Cuba. As the annexation sentiment is the most violent among American capitalists who have interests in the Island, it is hardly to be supposed that any such event could happen. One thing at least is certain and that is that no such fatality could occur through the instrumentality of the present government in Cuba because the harbor is not mined as it was during the Spanish occupation. The insurgents on the other hand have not the equipment for any such villainous exploit and the chances are very largely against anything happening to the Denver and forcing the hand of the administration in this way.

There is trouble and a good deal of it in the Government Printing Office. There has been friction and dissatisfaction ever since the removal of Public Printer Palmer and the appointment of Mr. Chas. Stillings, an outsider of Boston, as his successor. Discharges and suspensions have followed each other in rapid succession until the whole force of the great government print shop is on edge wondering where the lightning will strike next. Mr. Stillings has been the head of a large commercial printing establishment, and it is generally understood that he is thoroughly experienced in his trade. The Government Printing Office is the largest and best equipped establishment of its kind in the world, but there has been nothing but trouble ever since the new Public Printer has been in charge. Exactly what the difficultly is, it would be hard to say. The explanation of the Printing Office employes is that, "He's all right, but he won't do." It is perhaps the first time, since the days of Andrew Jackson, that the printing office has been run on economical business-like lines. The joint committee of Congress on printing has investigated the situation during the recess without arriving at any definite conclusion. The Office has long been an asylum for political printers looking for soft places and easy work with big and sure pay, and now when they have grown old in office they resent as an intruder a young man full of energy, who insists on them doing something. The United States Patent Office sorely needs a man like Public Printer Stillings.

Considerable criticism has been caused by the action of the Department of Agriculture in its latest ruling as to meat labels. The new meat inspection law will go into effect on October 1st, and in virtue of this law, all meat products will have to bear a government inspector's stamp and be labelled for exactly what they are, so that there will be no question of deceiving the purchaser and consumer. There has been a number of conferences between the Secretary of Agriculture and the meat packers as to the forms of the new labels that will have to be used. Anything that is deceptive, such as "potted chicken," made out of veal; or "picnic ham," made out of beef, has been absolutely barred; but the packers stormed the Agriculture Department this week on the subject of "canned roast beef." It will be recollected that "canned roast beef" was at the bottom of all the army contract scandals after the Spanish-American war. The so-called "roast beef" was not roasted at all, but was a steam compound made out of the very lowest grade of cattle and was a rat on which even the hungry soldiers in Cuba were forced to throw away. However, the packers claim that "canned roast beef" is a feature of every army ration in the civilized world and that it constitutes a valuable trademark, in virtue of which alone they are enabled to compete with Australia and Argentine for domestic and foreign army contracts. So the Agriculture Department has allowed them to retain the label "roast beef" knowing perfectly well that there is no such thing among packing-house compounds, and the law is gotten around by allowing the packers to print in fine type on the label the fact that the beef is steamed and not roasted after all. There has been considerable criticism of the Secretary of Agriculture for making this concession and the chances are that when Congress meets the matter will be formally investigated.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to the governor of the State of Pennsylvania on Monday October 15th, A. D. 1906, by W. A. James, E. B. James, C. E. Robinson, J. E. Mullin and R. M. Jones, under the act of assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania entitled, "An Act to provide for the Incorporation and Regulation of Natural Gas Companies," approved May 29th, A. D. 1885, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called James City Gas Company, the character and object of which is the producing, dealing in, transporting and storing natural gas in the townships of Farmington, Washington, Knox, Highland, Millcreek, Clarion, Paint and Elk in the county of Clarion, state of Pennsylvania, the townships of Howe, Jenks and Barnett, in the county of Forest, state of Pennsylvania, the townships of Jones, Highland, Spring and Millstone, in the county of Elk, state of Pennsylvania, and the townships of Wetmore and Sargeant, in the county of McKean, state of Pennsylvania, and supplying the same to consumers in the said township of Highland, in county of Elk, and the said township of Wetmore, in the county of McKean, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said act of assembly and its rights.

J. E. MULLIN, Solicitor.

September 12, 1906

In re estate of Lorenzo [illegible] Hill, late of [illegible] Borough, McKean Co., Penna., deceased.
In the Orphans' Court of McKean County.
No. 2, Feb. Term, 1906.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, having been appointed Auditor by the above named court to make distribution of the balance of the fund in the hands of E. A. [illegible], Administrator of said estate, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in the Borough of Smethport in said county, on the 4th day of October, A. D. 1906 at 11 o'clock a. m., when and where creditors may attend and present their claims or forever be debarred from participating in said distribution.

THOMAS H. MORRISON,
Auditor

Smethport, Penna., Sept. 12, 1906

HAVE YOU SENT YOUR DOLLAR?

TO REPUBLICANS:

We are anxious to have every Republican in close touch, and working in harmony with the Republican National Congressional Committee in favor of the election of a Republican Congress.

The Congressional campaign must be based on the administrative and legislative record of the party, and, that being so, Theodore Roosevelt's personality must be a central figure and his achievements a central thought in the campaign.

We desire to maintain the work of this campaign with popular subscriptions of One Dollar each from Republicans. To each subscriber we will send the Republican National Campaign Text Book and all documents issued by the Committee.

Help us achieve a great victory.

JAMES S. SHERMAN, Chairman.
P. O. Box 2063, New York.

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ONE NIGHT ONLY
Monday, Sept. 24th,
THE POPULAR
MAJOR SISTERS
ALL STAR
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Direct from the Principal New York Theatres.

A HIGH-CLASS COMBINATION OF POLITE VAUDEVILLE.

An Excellent Company Presenting Many New and Novel Features.

Prices, 25c, 35c, 50c.

Lucas Paint
(Tinted Gloss)
has richer gloss and more brilliant colors than any other paint. Best of all, it gives *lasting* beauty.
Lucas Paint looks better and wears longer because we use pure materials and know how to mix them.
John Lucas & Co
Sixty years of paint-making
New York Philadelphia Chicago

Notice of Special Court.

And now to-wit:—July 17, 1906, it is ordered that a special term of the Courts of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, be holden in and for the County of McKean on the Second Monday of October, A. D. 1906, at 2 o'clock p. m., (that being the 8th day of October, A. D. 1906) and continue one week, and that a venire issue to the Sheriff and Jury Commissioners to impanel and the said Sheriff to summon fifty-six (56) persons to serve as Petit Jurors in said Courts.

JOS. W. BOUTON, P. J.

Attest:
WM. H. MORRISON, Clerk.

SEE THE GROWTH OF THE
People's Mutual Life Insurance Association and League.

NUMBER WRITTEN TO		GROSS ASSETS
January 1, 1904	650	$ 4,188.24
January 1, 1905	9,458	11,608.70
April 1, 1905	13,217	40,253.68
July 1, 1905	17,494	87,399.99
August 1, 1905	19,013	100,307.68
September 1, 1905	20,530	118,548.91
October 1, 1905	21,930	138,660.15
November 1, 1905	23,561	158,273.80
December 1, 1905	25,423	182,853.90
January 1, 1906	**27,255**	**222,918.83**

Claims Paid to Date, $36,343.00.

IT PAYS at the end of each Five Years from $125 to $1,000.
IT PAYS from $5 to $20 per week to Disabled Members.
IT PAYS at Death from $100 to $800, no matter how soon it occurs.
IT PAYS for loss of an eye, arm or leg, from $50 to $400.
IT PAYS for the loss of two members twice the above amount.
IT PAYS you if you live; it pays you if you are sick.
IT PAYS you if you are hurt; it pays the beneficiary if you die.

OUR PLAN:
THE ASSOCIATION ISSUES FOUR CERTIFICATES, NAMELY:

	COST PER MONTH	WEEKLY BENEFIT	PAYMENT AT DEATH	DOUBLE ACCIDENT	SINGLE ACCIDENT	DIVIDEND END 5 YRS.
No 1	$1.00	$ 5.00	$100.00	$100.00	$ 50.00	$125.00
No 2	2.00	10.00	200.00	200.00	100.00	250.00
No 3	3.00	15.00	300.00	300.00	150.00	375.00
No 4	4.00	20.00	400.00	400.00	200.00	500.00

People's Mutual Life Insurance Association and League.
Syracuse, N. Y.

WANTED AN ENERGETIC MAN OR WOMAN TO REPRESENT US

in every town, selling our Coffees, Teas, Baking Powder, Spices and Extracts. Large cash commissions. Special inducements given your customers. Our salesmen are making $20.00 to $50.00 a week permanently. If you wish to get into this money making business, giving it all your time, or to handle same in connection with your other work, write to us at once. Only one representative selected in each locality. Applicants must furnish references.

R. B. ROPE, MANAGER. 601 LOUISIANA ST., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Westbrook Commercial Academy
A PROGRESSIVE, RELIABLE SCHOOL.

ITS TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR will open in September. Prospective students should arrange in advance for the attendance is limited. Special combined course scholarships issued thro June and July. Send for catalogue and list of graduaies who have secured positions within the past year. E. D. Westbrook, Principal, Olean, N. Y.

School Going

Will soon be in order and this fact suggests calling your attention to our special prices on school clothes and shoes.

Knee Pants Suits

4 to 16 year sizes, a large variety of fabrics at prices that will surprise you. You can judge the kind of clothes we sell by the way your neighbor talks. School shoes and a whole outfit for the boy at surprising low prices.

LOOK HERE BEFORE YOU BUY.

H. W. RUBIN, SMETHPORT, PENNA.

The Old Reliable Clothier, Furnisher and Merchant Tailor.

10 & 15c Ladies Home Journal Patterns 10 & 15c

PRE-INVENTORY SALE. . . . .

On and after this date until further notice I will sell all goods in my store at a discount of 10 per cent to reduce stock; flour, sugar and butter excepted.

My stock of merchandise is complete in every particular, and this is a rare opportunity for cash buyers.

COME EARLY AND AVOID THE RUSH.

D. C. YOUNG
SMETHPORT, PA.

June 25, 1906.

Everything New, Stylish Up-to-Date in Merchant Tailoring,
G. W. SHILLENN
THE LEADING TAILOR.

IF YOU LOOKING FOR
GOOD GOODS and HONEST DEALINGS

Don't forget to call on us for GROCERIES and PROVISIONS. Don't forget to get a sack of our SEARCHLIGHT FLOUR.

Try some of Heinz's DILL PICKLES and a bottle of CATSUP and many other things too numerous to mention.

Also agents for LIPTON'S CELEBRATED TEAS and COFFEES. Also fresh BALTIMORE OYSTERS arriving daily. Finest in town.

Hagberg & Sherburne.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST
DRUGS AND MEDICINES
WE CAN SUPPLY THEM
PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY AND ACCURATELY COMPOUNDED
MANY NEW NOVELTIES, Etc.
H. C. WELLS

The Lindholm Co.

Starting the Season & Starting Right

That is what we are doing in our Ready to Wear Department.

We open to the trade this week the fall line of Ladies Tailored Skirts. Two lines complete in every detail "Korrect" and "Duchess" Skirts.

In selecting these lines expert care has been used to get the latest ideas and most popular weaves and coloring. We ask you to allow us to show you this popular line this week. Call and look them over. Buy later.

They range from $5.00 to $30.00.

Special attention has been given to Misses Skirts; result a superb line at $5.00.

Three Snaps for Friday and Saturday.

No. 1 Men's Underwear, 50c kind, at 39c

No. 2 Shirt Waists, just a few left from the Clearing Sale. Price will suit you.

No. 3 New line of Purses and Bags intended for holiday trade but not too good for you now.

The Lindholm Co.

"For Want of a Nail the Shoe was Lost For Want of a Shoe the Horse was Lost"

For want of zinc the paint was lost; for want of paint the house was lost. It is far more economical to paint a house too soon or too often than not to paint it soon enough. Paints containing oxide of zinc are more beautiful, more durable and more economical than other paints. Don't let your building look shabby or fall to pieces for lack of paint, and while you are about it, see that you get the best paint,

DEVOE LEAD AND ZINC READY MIXED PAINTS.

WHEN YOU THINK OF HARDWARE THINK OF

REDFIELD,

Hamilton Block Smethport, Pa.

McKean County Miner

Entered at the postoffice at Smethport as second-class mail matter.

Smethport, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1906.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

—Redfield's Hardware has a change of ad to-day.

—See the Major Sisters at the Lyceum next Monday evening.

—Holmes & Gilfillan advertise their lumber yard in this issue.

—The teachers institute will be held the week of October 22nd.

—Early Fall milinery is the subject of a timely ad of Mrs. A. E. Hinman.

—It is expected that the Haines Flint Bottle factory will resume operations in a few days.

—The rain of last Thursday helped the water supply considerably but it is again getting low.

—Fry & Comes are advertising Broadhead Dress Goods this week. The fact should prove interesting.

—The 18th Regiment Volunteer Infantry association is holding its fourth annual reunion at Bradford to-day.

—With two editors running for the legislature in this county we ought to get rid of the press muzzler libel law.

—Mary G. Duffey, the infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Duffey, died on Monday and the burial was held Wednesday morning.

—All our exchanges that had a representative at the fair and races speak in very flattering terms of the entertainment furnished.

—The degree team of the local I. O. O. F., about 20 in number, went to Hazelhurst last evening and exemplified the work for that order.

—Gustuf Engstrom has purchased the Chas. E. Mesler residence on Green street. Mr. Mesler and family will move to Kane in the near future.

—On account of the Jewish holidays the stores of H. W. Rubin were closed at six o'clock last evening and will remain closed until six o'clock to-morrow (Friday) evening.

—J. T. Wheat of Galeton, who was charged with unmentionable crimes with two young girls, was found not guilty at the criminal court held in Coudersport last week.

—Daniel O'Day died last Thursday in France. He was one of the leading promoters of the Standard Oil Company in this section and was well known in this county in the early oil days.

—Most of the machinery has arrived for the Backus Novelty Company's factory and a gang of men are at work putting the factory in shape for doing business. The principal articles manufactured will be the automatic coat and hat hook and umbrella rack.

—"Si Stebbins" was the attraction at Lyceum Saturday evening. The attendance was small but those who witnessed the performance say the crowd was as good as the show.

—E. W. Jones has just delivered a pair of farm horses to our former townsman J. M. Keefe, who by the way has recently purchased a large grape farm in Chautauqua county, N. Y.

—Shiel B. Sawyer, a former Smethport young man who has been employed for several years on the B. & S. R. R. as brakeman, has been promoted to conductor and is now located at Cross Fork, Pa.

—The B., R. & P. R. R. shops at Bradford are to resume operations next week. About 20 men will be employed at the start and the number will gradually increase until about 100 men are at work there.

—The heavy rain of last night and this morning has been of great benefit in this section. It has relieved Smethport of the danger of another water famine and will do a great deal of good generally otherwise.

—Miss Mabel Camp entertained with a dinner at the Wright House last Thursday evening in honor of Miss Ruth Forrest and E. T. Newman. The spacious dining room was prettily decorated with autumn leaves and covers were laid for fourteen.

—A terrible railroad disaster occurred near Grantham, England, yesterday in which ten persons were killed and sixteen injured. Like the other big wreck there where so many Americans were killed and injured, the train went off the track at a sharp curve.

—Rev. T. D. Ware is visiting his home in Kentucky. He is called to perform a marriage ceremony for his nephew, Mr. Orrie S. Ware, a young attorney of Covington, Ky., therefore there will be no preaching services at the Baptist church next Sunday.

—Mrs. W. V. Provin, daughters, Bessie and Roxie, and son, Will, returned Friday evening from Canada, where they had attended the fair at Toronto and enjoyed a few days fishing at Hanley Falls. They brought home about 100 pounds of bass and muskellunge.—Bolivar Breeze.

—Preliminary plans for The Grange National Bank of McKean County are being drawn by several different architects and these plans will be submitted on Friday at which time one set will be selected. As soon as the plans are adopted the work on the new bank will be rushed as fast as possible.

—Mrs Ira S. Crouse of Mt. Jewett was seriously injured on Wednesday of last week. She and Mrs. James Hamilton were driving down the Mt. Jewett hill when the horse plunged over the embankment. Mrs. Crouse was thrown out and trampled on by the animal. Mrs. Hamilton escaped uninjured.

—The Genesee Conference meets for its 97th session in Bradford next week Wednesday, and Sunday is the last Sabbath of the conference year. The Rev. W. A. Harris will preach Sunday morning on "A New Way" and the evening on "Rejoicing With God." The Sunday evening service will hereafter begin at 7:30.

—A Wellsburg, N. Y., man, four years ago threw a bottle into the Chemung river at that place, containing a paper bearing his name. A short time since he received the piece of paper and a note from the finder of the bottle, dated Genoa, Italy, stating that the bottle containing the paper was found on the shores of Italy near Mt. Vesuvius.

—A break in the water main of the Smethport Water Co. occurred yesterday morning near where the line crosses the brook on the Brennan farm. The repairing of the break necessitated the shutting off the lines and the town was without water for several hours. The break was discovered before the supply in the reservoir was effected to any extent.

—Leo Digel, chauffeur for Orlo J. Hamlin, met with quite a painful accident on Monday. He was making some adjustments under the car when he accidentally turned on the gasoline which ignited and before he could turn off the supply of gasoline his right hand was painfully burned. After the burns were dressed he was able to attend to his duties.

—"The Harvard Girl," a choice bit of musical frolic, was the attraction at the Lyceum last night and pleased the small audience in attendance. The company has some clever singers and dancers, the music is bright and catchy and the performance in its entirety deserves good patronage and it is to be regretted that such a small house greeted it in this place.

—According to the State game laws, hunters may take squirrels and woodcock from October 1 to December 1; turkeys and pheasants, from October 15 to December 1; rabbits, from November 1 to December 15; quail, from November 1 to December 1. Game laws being rigidly enforced in many sections of the State is making better sport for the hunters during the season.

—The W. C. T. U. have decided to again take up the Beacon Light Mission of Bradford as a special work. Everyone having clothing for children of all ages from infants to school children of all sizes, are requested to put them in order for immediate use ready for packing, also bedding, towels or anything needed in such an institution, as a call will be made in these columns soon.

—Eight persons are dead, 20 more or less injured and as many more missing as the result of the wrecking of a Rock Island passenger train, three miles from Dover, Okla., Tuesday morning. The engine, tender, baggage and mail cars, smoking car and day coach of the passenger train No. 12, northbound, left the high bridge that spans the Cimarron river and plunged into the stream, which is flanked by treacherous quicksands. The locomotive disappeared almost immediately. The mail and baggage clerks escaped from their cars and swam to the shore.

—The Port Allegany Reporter is responsible for the following: While driving along the highway near Wrights Monday, Charlie Fogle killed a blue racer, a snake very rare in this part of the country. It was a fine specimen and measured four feet, eight inches in length. It is but little larger in circumference than an ordinary driving whip, but it could go some and was not easily captured. Young Fogle brought it to this city Monday evening and J. C. Galloway has arranged to preserve it in alcohol. It is said that no specimen like it has been seen here in many years.

—Next week Wednesday, Sept. 26th, is the 25th anniversary of the organization of the Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal church and it is purposed to celebrate the event on that evening. The ladies will furnish a supper from 5:30 p. m. At eight o'clock there will be a program consisting of music and addresses. The Rev. E. E. Helms, D. D., has promised to be present and speak and it is the intention to have the Rev. W. P. Wagoner, the Rev. T. W. Chandler and the Rev. E. P. Hubbell present and also give brief addresses. It is not certain that these former pastors can all be in attendance but they are being corresponded with.

—Yesterday afternoon the Democratic county committee held a brief meeting at the court house and transacted routine business and adjourned. It was the earnest hope of many of the unterrified that one of the candidates for Member of Assembly would withdraw from the contest and thus make fusion possible with the Lincoln party, but those hopes were not realized. If one would withdraw the Lincoln party would undoubtedly endorse the other to fill the vacancy made by the death of Mr. Merrick but with both hanging on it is not probable that the Lincolnites will dare endorse either for fear of injuring the chances of their bosses for the Governorship.

Excursion to Niagara and Buffalo

Via Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg Ry., Sunday, Sept. 23. Special train will leave Mt. Jewett at 8:30 a. m. and the round trip fare will be only $1.50. Tickets will be good returning on special train leaving Niagara Falls 7:00 p. m. and Buffalo 8:00 p. m. on date of sale, also from Buffalo on any regular train Monday, Sept. 24.

Do you want a good lawn swing? We are closing out our line at cost. They are O. K. Price $6.00. Holmes & Gilfillan.

Personal Mention.

Elisha K. Kane of Kushequa had business in town yesterday.

Geo. V. Thompson of Mt. Jewett was a visitor in town yesterday.

Miss Bessie King of Port Allegany was visiting in town this week.

"Dewey" Benson of Mt. Jewett was visiting friends in town yesterday

L. Steinhauer and daughter, Miss Fannie, were visitors in town yesterday.

Miss Dewly Davis of Bradford is the guest of her sister, Mrs. T. H. Morrison.

Mrs. E. R. Mayo left Monday for a month's visit with friends and relatives in Ohio.

Misses Fay Knapp and Gertrude Wendall were visitors in Ormsby from Friday until Monday.

H. B. King left yesterday morning for Lewisburg to resume his studies in Bucknell University.

H. R. Hilton, Prohibition candidate for Assembly, and daughters were visitors in town yesterday.

Mrs. D. M. Dunsmore of Reynoldsville was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. A. E. Foster, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Studholme of Port Allegany attended the funeral of Miss Lucy Mitchell Tuesday.

Mr and Mrs. Charles Butler of Port Allegany were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Sweeney over Sunday.

Mrs. Charles Hartmeyer of Buffalo is in town, called here by the serious illness of her mother, Mrs. C. J. Duntley.

Geoffrey Mayo, who has been employed at Folsom, W. Va., is home for a short time before returning to Cornell University.

Mrs. Leon Grigsby returned to her home in DuBois last Friday after passing a couple of weeks the guest of her sister, Mrs. G. H. Denning.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Hall have been entertaining their children, grand children and great-grand children at a family reunion during the past week.

Miss Janette Baker of Hornell, N. Y., has been engaged as trimmer in the millinery store of Mrs. A. E. Hinman and took her position last Tuesday.

Mesdames E. A. Baker, A. E. Cheesman, Martha Chadwick and M. E. Richmond returned Saturday from Kushequa where they attended the W. C. T. U. Co. convention.

Mrs. George Shepard of Port Allegany passed Sunday with friends in town. She was accompanied home in the evening by Miss Ruth Shepard who has been visiting in town for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Herzog and Mrs. A. E. Hoffman left last Saturday for a several weeks trip in the west. Mr. and Mrs. Herzog will visit relatives in Idaho and Mrs. Hoffman will pass the time in Kansas. They expect to return about Nov. 1.

Very Low Colonist Rates to Pacific Coast via Nickel Plate Road.

Daily until October 31st the Nickel Plate Road will sell special one-way Colonist tickets from Buffalo to principal points in California, Washington and Oregon at rate of $42.50. Good in all trains and in tourist sleepers. For full particulars write R. E. Payne, General Agent, 291 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y., or C. C. Lowry, T. P. A., Holland, N. Y.

Cows for Sale.

Two extra good cows for sale at a reasonable price, considering stock and breeding. A bargain for anyone wanting gentle cattle that anyone can handle. For particulars inquire of

FRANK W. BACKUS,
605 E. Main St.
Smethport, Pa.

Notice to Water Consumers.

At a meeting of the Board of Health last evening it was decided to request all consumers of the city water to boil the same before using it for drinking or similar purposes. This is the safe way to prevent a possible epidemic of typhoid.

JOHN CLARK, M. D.
Secretary.

Notice to Advertisers.

All advertisers should remember that changes of advertisements must reach this office not later than 1 p. m. on Tuesday in order to appear in the following issue of the MINER. We must strictly enforce this rule so it would be well to paste this where the "ad man" can see it.

For Sale.

Good building lot opposite depot at Larabee. For further information inquire of

H. W. RUBIN,
Smethport, Pa.

WM. MONHEIMER'S 100 Dozen Pairs of Hole-Proof Hose

Sold since March and only 13 pairs returned to be "made good" and—we DID make good. Ask your neighbors about Hole-Proof Hose, more than likely he wears them now and YOU ought to wear them too! The enormous sale of Holeproof Hose is not only due to its fine appearance but also because it wears longer than any other kind and WE GUARANTEE EVERY PAIR to wear six months without holes If they should need darning bring 'em back and get new ONES. Cost no more than other good hose—25c a pair.

At WM. MONHEIMER'S

McCALL PATTERNS
10 & 15c

ARROW COLLARS
2 for 25c

FRY & COMES.

. . BROADHEAD DRESS GOODS . .

For years the name "Broadhead" has stood for dependable Dress Goods. The Broadhead system of selling direct from the mill to the retailer makes a difference in value of one middleman's profit which all goes to the consumers—it's yours.

The new fall styles are ready for you now.

38 in. Panamas, black, brown, gray, blue and green, at	50c
45 in. Fancy Panamas, brown and green, at	90c
44 in. Panamas, black, brown, tan, blue and green, at	$1.00
48 in. Melrose, black, cardinal and green, at	$1.00
44 in. Self Plaid Panamas, navy and green, at	$1.00
52 in. Waterproof Suiting, black, gray, mode and green,	$1 & 1.25

New Trimmings to Match.

FRY & COMES

HOLMES & GILFILLAN

SMETHPORT PENN'A.

LUMBER YARD

If you are builoing or repairing come and see our stock of Lumber, Sash, Doors, Shingles, Lime, Brick. Cement. Etc., Etc.

Holmes & Gilfillan.

EXQUISITE STYLES IN

Early Fall Millinery.

Are being shown this week. Also, all the new styles in ladies shirt waists and tailored skirts in the latest colorings for fall wear. Don't fail to see these new things. Still selling what few summer goods we have left at below cost

Mrs. A. E. Hinman.

McCoy's Drug Store

—HEADQUARTERS FOR—

Globe-Wernicke Book Case

Parker Lucky Curve Fountain Pen.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF DRY GOODS

I have a small line of Dry Goods which will be sold at a great reduction in price.

SALE STARTS ON FRIDAY MORNING

Everything Must Go. Come In.

J. Colegrove, SMETHPORT, PA

COFFEE

Gilt Edge, Castle and Palmer House,
35c

Emperor and Puritan
20c

Penns Cafe, Sensation and Canister,
30c

Black Coffee
10, 20, 22, & 35 cents

We Can Please You.

Give Us a Trial.

A. E. FOSTER & CO

Some Theories And a Bear Trap

By C. B. LEWIS

Copyright, 1906, by M. M. Cunningham

Uncle Peter Scott, farmer on the outskirts of the village of Hillside, had lost his good wife, and his daughter Jennie kept house for him. He had got to be fifty years old and finicky, while she had got to be twenty and was called one of the nicest girls in Adams county.

Tom Barlow, the youngest of the village merchants, agreed with all others. He had driven out to see Jennie on half a dozen occasions on Sunday afternoons, and it was whispered around that a marriage would come of it. The father had scratched his head and said nothing, but in his own mind he had regarded it as a good match.

All was going well when an interruption suddenly occurred. Mr. Barlow dealt in hoes, rakes and shovels as well as in dry goods and groceries. Uncle Peter bought a hoe of him and started into the cornfield one morning to make the dirt fly. The hoe pleased him, the air was balmy and the corn was knee high and still growing. He was humming to himself and wondering how long before he would lose Jennie when he pulled over a sod with his hoe and caught sight of a big fat mole underneath.

The life or death of that mole had little to do with the future prosperity of Adams county, but Uncle Peter jumped in with intent to slaughter. He made three or four blows with the hoe and finally one tremendous blow. The mole was immolated, but at the same time the handle of the hoe was broken and the old man fell forward and plowed his nose into the ground. He got up mad. He was mad at the mole, the hoe and himself, and he jumped up and down and used cuss words.

One does not remain mad at himself very long. He finds some one else to blame for the whole thing. In this case Uncle Peter put the calamity on the shoulders of Mr. Barlow. He had sold him a hoe handle that was weak in the back—sold it with intent to defraud and deceive. Uncle Peter had sold short tons of hay more than once, but when any one cheated him he looked upon it as a wrong to all humanity. He was near the roadside fence when he massacred the mole, and he had just got the dirt out of his mouth after the fall when a man he knew came driving along in his buggy.

He naturally asked what was the matter, and the old man cut loose. He called the merchant a cheat, fraud and swindler and vowed by the whiskers of his ancestors that he would never, never buy aught more of him. He wanted his words repeated, and they were.

When the father went up to the house after another hoe and the daughter asked what was the matter he had more to say about the merchant and something particular to say to her. He made more fuss about that broken hoe handle than the county commissioners had in building a bridge over Goose creek, and he ended off with:

"Now, you gal, listen to me. If that swindler ever sets foot on my land ag'in I'll s-s-s-sh him as I would a-a-a mouse!"

Jennie argued and protested and tried to soothe, but the father was obdurate. He told her of the message he had sent to town, and she wrote a few lines of excuse to Mr. Barlow and sent them by a passing boy. That afternoon several persons had several theories to advance to themselves.

Uncle Peter held to his anger. His theory was that Mr. Barlow would drive out in the evening and try to get speech with Jennie and seek to excuse his disgraceful conduct in selling for 25 cents a hoe not worth a dime.

Jennie's theory was that the merchant would drive out with half a dozen hoes in his buggy and tell her father to take them all, but she feared the result. The old man was mad all through, and it always took him at least a week to get over one of his fits. Old Mrs. Davis, who lived just across the road, heard something about the broken hoe, and her theory was that there would be a row of some sort and that she would be there to hear and to see.

The merchant didn't have any particular theory. He simply made up his mind to drive out to Uncle Peter's and tell him to come in and help himself to hoes, rakes and shovels without stint.

Nothing further of moment happened during the day. It was after supper when Uncle Peter was milking the brindle cow that he got another theory. It might have worked well had not his daughter observed him half an hour later oiling up the springs of a bear trap that had hung in the barn for the last twenty years. Then she got a new theory. Her father hoped and intended that some one should walk into that trap. It must be the man who sold him the deceptive hoe that he was laying for. Old Mrs. Davis kept her eye on the Scott homestead between sundown and dark, and, though no tragedy took place, she turned to her husband and said:

"Andrew, something is goin' to happen. I feel it in my bones. I've got a theory that there's goin' to be awful doin's across the road tonight."

Father and daughter sat on the porch till the clock struck 9, and then the girl arose and entered the house to go to bed. That was his chance. He jumped down on the grass and ran for his bear trap and set it just inside the gate and ten minutes later was winding up the clock with an innocent expression of countenance calculated to deceive the cat.

"Now, why did father linger behind?" asked Jennie of herself as she went upstairs, and, poking her head out of a front window, she saw him engaged in some nefarious business on the path—something that she investigated fifteen minutes later and dragged to one side on the lawn.

The merchant had been detained. He had also forgotten that farmers retired to their beds when the hens went to roost. It was 10 o'clock when he came driving out. Jennie heard him coming and walked down the road to meet him. Knowing her father as she did, she knew that a present of a dozen new hoes that night would not suffice to soothe his injured feelings. It would be best to notify Mr. Barlow of this fact and turn him back and say good night.

At about the hour mentioned above Uncle Peter kicked up out of a doze with a new theory. It was to the effect that some lightning rod man might come along in the night and seek to arouse the house for lodgings and step into that waiting bear trap. He was about to get up when he remembered that a man of lightning had cheated him out of $30 five years before, and he therefore decided not to budge. He had just come to this decision when old Mrs. Davis said:

"Andrew, I'm goin' to get up and go over to Scott's."

"What fur?" he dreamily asked.

"I've got a theory that Uncle Peter has hung himself in the wood shed."

"Nonsense!"

"Don't say 'nonsense' to me. I never had a theory yet that didn't turn out right. I'm goin' right over there, and if you hear me yell out you'll know what has happened."

She partly dressed and left the house. Jennie and Mr. Barlow and the horse and buggy were not so far away that she could not have made them out had she been less occupied with her theory, but as it was they escaped her notice. The wood shed to every well regulated house is in the rear. It was so in the case of the Scott home. To reach it old Mrs. Davis had to leave the straight path, and she hadn't made above ten steps when there was a scream and a long drawn yell to freeze the blood of all hearers. Uncle Peter heard it as he was beginning to dream of broken hoe handles and fat moles, and he jumped out of bed.

Old Mr. Davis heard it as he dozed and wondered about theories, and out of bed he came with his hair trying to stand on end. Jennie and Mr. Barlow heard it and started forward with exclamations of alarm, and thus it happened that the four reached old Mrs. Davis at about the same time. She had been caught in the bear trap, of course. In leaving the path she had stepped fairly into it, and as the jaws came together she felt, as she said afterward, that the last day had come and she was ready to sail away.

There was an exciting time for the next ten minutes. The poor old woman was frightened half to death, and a good deal bruised by the teeth of the trap, and while she was being carried across the road her husband was announcing his determination to have satisfaction under the law. Uncle Peter realized that his theory had failed, and Jennie and Mr. Barlow had been discovered conspiring, as it were. It wasn't until the victim had been put to bed, her hurts attended to by a doctor and her husband calmed down by a promise that the right thing should be done that Uncle Peter turned on the young folks and demanded:

"Well, what you got to say about all this?"

"Nothing, father," answered Jennie.

"Nothing, Mr. Scott," added the merchant.

"Wall, I dunno as I have, either," observed the mole killer, as he jogged into the house and left the others at the gate to talk things over.

One of the Family.

"Are you the editor that takes in the society news?" inquired the caller, an undersized man, with a timid, appealing look on his face.

"Yes, sir," replied the young man at the desk. "I can take in any kind of news. What have you?"

"Why, it's this way," said the caller, lowering his voice: "My wife gave a swell party last night, and I'm willing to pay to have this report of the affair put in your paper."

"We don't charge anything for publishing society notes," observed the young man at the desk, taking the proffered manuscript and looking it over.

"That's all right," was the reply. "You don't understand. I wrote this up myself, and I put in a line or two that says, 'Mr. Halfstick assisted his distinguished wife in receiving the guests.' That's the way I want it to go in, and I don't care if it costs $5 a line. I want my friends to know, by George, that I still belong to the family!"

Not Soon Enough.

A man who is now one of the leading members of the Stock Exchange was rather wild in his youth, which is not an exclusive characteristic of this member of the Stock Exchange. But this man was a favorite with his mother and generally called on her to help him out of his scrapes, and she usually responded freely, even lavishly. On one occasion, however, when his demands had been especially frequent and extravagant, it was with considerable trepidation that, on discovering himself "the morning after" in a distant city and picked as clean as a new fledged sparrow, he penned the following heart moving appeal, to be sent C. O. D.:

"Send $50 and save disgrace."

His worst fears were realized when, an hour later, he received the reply from his mother, "Too late."—New York Tribune.

DANCE ALL THE TIME

PECULIARITY OF THE TANALA TRIBE OF MADAGASCAR.

They Have Danced For So Many Generations That They Have Forgotten Other Gaits and Go Through Life In One Long Delirious Whirl.

A tribe that dances, and dances all the time except when sleeping or resting, is the Tanala, the "forest people" of the north central part of Madagascar. They dance instead of walking, and instead of running they only dance faster. Their religious ceremonies are dances; their amusement is dancing. They dance even while hewing trees, erecting houses or gathering rice. They have danced so long for many generations that they have forgotten other gaits and other motions and go through life in one long delirious whirl.

Besides dancing in quantity, it is declared that their dances, or some of them, are the most expressive and meaningful, as well as the most beautifully and gracefully executed, in the world.

Every emotion of the human race is expressed in their dances, and the forms of the dance are as numerous as the emotions of the dancer, says the Chicago Tribune. They dance with arms, with legs, with bodies and with faces, posing in every conceivable attitude and doing steps and executing movements that would make the most skillful of stage dancers wild with envy.

Every form of the dance, almost, is used among these "forest people." At the beginning of one of their dances the warriors, thrilling with pride and the lust of battle, go forth to meet the foe. Then comes the conflict, the wild struggle, in which the dancers work themselves up to a pitch of frenzy, screaming rhythmically, while the musical instruments rise higher and higher, and the crowd of spectators, resting from their own efforts in other dances, join in the cries, urging the dancers to wilder exertions. The defeat, the rout, the capture, follow rapidly, made so plain and so clear in meaning that any one of any land could understand, then the torture, in which the bodies of the dancers writhe and tremble and their faces express acute agony and fear, the awful supplication, and then woe and disgrace as they dance away into captivity.

The musical instruments which are used in their ceremonial dances, such as the arrival of a distinguished visitor, the installing of a new official or the burial of a great dancer, are of interest. The greatest is a sort of zither, and next is a primitive form of the violin, with four strings, which is shaped like a huge melon. Also they have a flute called yulita, which is made of bamboo. They have a bamboo drum, the head of which is a hide, and also a drum covered at both ends with hide, inside of which round stones are shaken rhythmically.

Their chants and their wild, weird music from the odd orchestra furnish a remarkable accompaniment for the dances; but with or without music, these odd people dance.

It is a common sight, according to the French explorer, to see scores of men working in the rice fields, shuffling their feet, swaying their bodies and chanting melodiously while working. In Sahasinaka, the principal town of Tanala, the men can be seen dancing along the streets in a sort of swinging twostep, and the carriers when packing heavy loads through the great forests dance along under their burdens, for a time swaying their bodies, then doing a little crow jig with their feet as they advance, and, although four men may be carrying a priest or an important man in a litter, they dance all the way, seeming never to tire.

The children begin to dance almost as soon as they can toddle, and literally dance to the grave. The explorers saw a funeral, four men carrying the body of a petty chief on their shoulders, with a procession of mourners following, the entire crowd dancing toward the big burial pit, where the bodies of all who die in that village are thrown.

Unsolved Problems.

Nothing is more fascinating than the unsolved problems of science. Some of those pertaining to metallurgy were discussed at a recent meeting of the Institute of Civil Engineers in London. There is a common carbon steel which when heated to 725 degrees C. and quenched in brine bends on becoming cold 43 degrees and possesses the hardness number 228 on the Brinell scale. If heated only 10 degrees higher, to 735 degrees, and then quenched and cooled it bends only 1½ degrees, and its hardness becomes 512. Finally when the heat is increased another 5 degrees, to 740 degrees, the effect is that the steel will not bend at all, and its hardness number rises to 713. All these results are produced by a range of temperature less than that experienced by the air on an ordinary spring day. There is a steel containing 20 per cent of nickel which is almost nonmagnetic and has a tenacity of 40 tons per square inch. If immersed in liquid air it becomes strongly magnetic, and its tenacity rises to 157 tons. Then, after returning to ordinary temperatures, it retains a tenacity of 115 tons.—Youth's Companion.

Literally.

"Did you see the human ostrich eating glass mirrors?"

"Yes; that's what you would call food for reflection, isn't it?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

There Are Exceptions.

Towdicken—Are all women naturally hard to please? Hurry—No; some are supernaturally hard to please.—Chicago News.

KILLED THE LAUGH.

The Story of the Prayer In Rossini's "Mose In Egitto."

The sublime prayer of the Hebrews, when preparing to cross the Red sea, is, perhaps, one of the most solemn and majestically grand compositions that can be found in the choral repertory, yet, at the same time, simple to a degree. This was an afterthought of the composer and was not introduced until the second season of the production of "Mose In Egitto" at Naples.

The opera then, as now, terminated with the passage of the Red sea by the Israelites; but, although the audiences were entranced with the music, they invariably saluted the passage of the Red sea with peals of laughter, owing to want of skill of the machinist and scene painter, who contrived to render this portion of the affair superbly ridiculous and brought down the curtain amid uproarious mirth.

Rossini exhibited his usual indifference, but poor Tottola, the poet, was driven nearly crazy by this unwelcome termination of his literary labors and intensely chagrined at the idea of so sacred a subject exciting laughter. This lasted throughout the first season; the next it was reproduced with similar brilliant success (on the first night), for the music, and similar laughter at the end of the opera. The next day, while Rossini was indulging in his usual habit of lying in bed and gossiping with a room full of friends, in rushed Tottola, in a most excited state, crying out:

"Evviva, I have saved the third act!"

"How?" asked Rossini lazily.

"Why," replied Tottola, "I have written a prayer for the Hebrews before crossing the dreadful Red sea, and I did it all in one hour."

"Well," said Rossini, "if it has taken you an hour to write this prayer I will engage to make the music for it in a quarter of the time. Here, give me pen and ink," saying which he jumped out of bed, and in ten minutes he had composed the music without the aid of a piano and while his friends were laughing and talking around him. Thus, owing to the blundering ignorance of a stage carpenter and scene painter, the world is indebted for the most sublime preghiera ever penned.

Night came. The audience prepared to laugh as usual when the Red sea scene came, but when the new prayer commenced deathy silence prevailed, every note was listened to with rapt attention, and on its conclusion the entire audience rose en masse and cheered for several minutes, nor did they ever again laugh at the passage of the Red sea.

HOW MUCH PEOPLE EAT.

In finding a unit for the food consuming power of each family it was assumed as generally true that—

Husbands consume a like amount of food.

The wife consumes 90 per cent as much as the husband.

A child from eleven to fourteen years of age consumes 90 per cent as much food as the husband.

A child from seven to ten years of age consumes 75 per cent as much food as the husband.

A child from four to six years of age consumes 40 per cent as much food as the husband.

A child of three years or under consumes 15 per cent as much food as the husband.

Children of fifteen years of age and over are considered as adults so far as the consumption of food is concerned. —Boston Transcript.

Monkeys and Colors.

In order to prove its power of discriminating between colors the scientist Dahl made some interesting tests upon a monkey. He colored some sweets with a certain colored dye and some bitter substances with that of another color. After a few attempts the monkey learned to leave without even tasting those articles of food colored with the dye which indicated bitter tasting substances and seized at once upon those which indicated sweets. Varying the experiments sufficiently he found that the monkey distinguished all the different colors readily, save only dark blue. Many savage tribes cannot distinguish dark blue from black and even children distinguish this color later than all others.

Robespierre.

Robespierre of the French revolution, the man who was destined to deluge France with blood, was not long before his frightful career of power began one of the most strenuous opponents of capital punishment. While he was still an obscure advocate at his native Arras he threw up an appointment because of his opposition to this form of penalty. And just when his star was in the ascendant and he boldly harangued the national assembly to prove "that the punishment of death is essentially unjust, that it has no tendency to repress crimes and that it multiplies offenses much more than it diminishes them."

Why He Was Cool.

Average Man—There's a run on another bank. Just look at those depositors crowding in. The fools! That's what makes money tight. The whole crowd should be carried off to a lunatic asylum. Friend—You are allowing your deposit to remain, I presume? Average Man—Um—er—I haven't any funds in that bank.

Subtle.

"What did you get out of that will case?" asked the first lawyer.

"Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars," replied the second lawyer.

"Good round sum, eh?"

"Yes; but I thought the old man left more than that."

DECAPITATION.

The Theory of Sensation After the Head Is Severed.

Half a dozen physicians were talking of death. It isn't a subject usually chosen by physicians for discussion, but these were discussing it. However, it was not altogether physical death. They were including the hereafter.

"Well," said one, "I don't know whether there is to be a hereafter or not, and it doesn't trouble me very much, because I'll take chances on it if I can make the life I live before it the kind of life a man ought to live. But there is one thing about it that makes me hope there will be another life, and that is the opportunity I shall have of asking some of the people who have had their heads cut off if there was any sensation for a few minutes succeeding decapitation. I believe now that [illegible] for the decapitated person to realize that he has lost his head [illegible] the head is the center of thought, [illegible] course [illegible] the [illegible]. At least that is the way a man [illegible] to think [illegible] because that would require some time and if [illegible] it [illegible] long enough [illegible] the sensation of pain. It must be a very queer sort of feeling, and, as I say, I hope there is a life hereafter so I may have a chance to find out a few facts not otherwise obtainable."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The East and the Wests.

The numerous kinds of west of which the effete east solemnly discourses are enough to bewilder a Philadelphia lawyer. It will assure you that besides "the middle west," a phrase that it employs continually and with evident pleasure, there are an eastern west, a western west, a northern west and a southern west. Yet there is only one east, and hardly enough of that to swear by.—Californian.

The Social Round.

"I suppose," said the old time friend, "that your folks no longer feel the anxiety about social matters that they once experienced?"

"Yes, they do," answered Mr. Cumrox; "mother an' the girls are now as busy keepin' other women out of society as they once were gettin' in themselves."—Washington Star.

Official Directory

STATE.

Governor—Samuel W. Pennypacker.
Lieutenant Governor—W. M. Brown.
State Treasurer—Wm. H. Berry.
Auditor General—E. B. Hardenbergh.
Sec'y of Internal Affairs—I. B. Brown

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge—Joseph W. Bouton, Smethport.
Member of Congress—S. R. Dresser, Bradford.
State Senator—Myron Matson, Bradford.
Members of Assembly—J. W. Campell, Kane; J. M. McElroy, Bradford.
District Attorney—Guy B. Mayo, Smethport
Sheriff—Geo. W. Mitchell, Smethport.
Prothonotary—S. E. Belt, Smethport.
Recorder—H. M. Choate, Smethport.
Register—J. B. Eastman, Smethport.
Clerk of Courts—W. H. Morrison, Smethport.
County Treasurer—S. D. Weaver, Smethport.
Commissioners—Geo. Griffiths, Kane; A. A. Peterson, Bradford; Jno. P. Devlin, Bradford.
Com'rs' Clerk—A. B. Walker, Bradford
Jury Commissioners—S. M. Love, Rixford and Leon Curtis, Farmers Valley.
Auditors—Oscar Engstrom, Smethport; C. W. Freeman, Smethport; W. [illegible], East Smethport.
Coroner—B. H. Hall, M. D., Bradford.
County School Superintendent—Burdette S. Bayle, Smethport.

BOROUGH.

Burgess—Charles McKean.
Council—James A. McKean, president; Mrs. Lena Hyde, secretary; Alfred Hagberg, A. A. Abbey, J. F. Rooney, James Herriman, J. C. Cunningham, G. H. Denning.
Justices—B. L. Knapp, R. C. Gleason.
Constable—E. W. Jones.
High Constable—Andrew Ness.
School Directors—D. C. Young, president; F. D. Gallup, treas.; W. F. Specht, sec'y.; John B. Eastman, C. M. Colegrove, John Clark.
Collector—R. C. Gleason.
Assessor—F. H. Freeman.
Auditors—A. H. Kidder, J. A. Swanson, H. E. Tull.
Judge of Election—G. H. Hyde.
Inspectors of Election—G. P. Vickery, F. H. Hungiville.

Lodge Directory,

F. & A. M.—McKean Lodge, No. 388, meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month, at 7:30 o'clock p. m. at Masonic Hall, Main street.
HORACE H. REDFIELD, W. M.
W. F. SPECHT, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—Smethport Lodge, No. 389, meets Friday evenings at 8:00 o'clock in I. O. O. F. Hall. Will work initiary degree first meeting of each month; 1st degree on second; 2nd degree on third, and 3rd degree on fourth meetings.
E. W. STRONG, N. G.
W. G. HOLDER, Sec'y.

I. O. O. F.—Smethport Encampment, No. 2273, meets the first and third Wednesdays of each month in I. O. O. F. Hall.
S. H. CLEVELAND, Chief Patriarch.
G. B. BARBER, Scribe.

G. A. R.—McKean Post, No. 347, meets first Thursday afternoon of each month at 3 p. m. in the Odd Fellows Hall.
H. L. BURLINGAME, Com.
H. M. CHOATE, Adjutant.

W. R. C.—Meets every Thursday afternoon at I. O. O. F. Hall.
MRS. ADELL GRIGSBY, Pres't.
MRS. ROSE PEIRCE, Sec'y.

A. O. U. W.—Smethport Lodge, No. 182, meets Tuesday evening of each month in Kerns Hall.
Z. U. GIFFORD, M. W.
J. C. GALLUP, Recorder.

K. O. T. M.—Smethport Tent, No. 9, meets every second and fourth Tuesday evening at 7:30 in I. O. O. F. Hall.
W. H. MORRISON, Com.
F. B. FOSTER, R. K.

L. O. T. M.—Brown Hive, No. 48, meets in I. O. O. F. Hall, Thursday afternoons.
MOLLIE E. PIERCE, Com.
LIZZIE F. HOLDER, R. K.

C. M. B. A.—Smethport Branch 33, meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month at W. C. T. U. Halll, Backus block, at 7:30 p. m.
JAMES LYNCH, Pres't.
THOMAS CLARK, Rc. Sec'y.

W. C. T. U.—Meets every alternate Saturday at 3 p. m. in the M. E. Chapel.
MRS. E. A. BAKER, Pres.
Mrs. MARY E. RICHMOND, Sec'y.

P. H. C.—Smethport Branch, No. 25, meets on every Tuesday evening in I. O. O. F. Hall.
C. M. COLEGROVE, Pres.
CLARA BURLINGAME Sec'y.

Phoenix Chapter No. 15, O. E. S.—Meets first and third Thursdays in each month in Odd Fellows' Hall.
MRS. MARIA CARTER, W. M.
MRS. ELLA MOOREHOUSE, Sec'y.

I. O. R. M.—Meets every Monday evening in I. O. O. F. Hall. Adoption degree 1st Monday; Warrior's degree 2nd Monday; Chief's degree 3rd Monday.
A. A. ABBEY, S
L. K. HOGARTH, C. of R.

Churches

METHODIST EPISCOPAL—W. A. Harris, pastor. Class Meeting Sunday at 10:00 p. m.; preaching at 10:30 a. m.; Sunday school at 11:45 a. m.; Junior League at 3 p. m.; Epworth League at 6:30 p. m.; evening service at 7:30 p. m. General prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 p. m.

Episcopal.—J. Heber McCandless, Rector. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Additional service at 8 a. m., except on first Sunday of each month. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m.

All Saint's Memorial Chapel.—East Smethport—Rev. J. Heber McCandless, Rector. Divine services every Sunday at 2:45 p. m., Sunday School 3:30 p. m. The Ladies' Guild meets every Friday at 10 a. m.

St. Elizabeth's Catholic church—J. F. Dugan, pastor. Services in Swedish Lutheran church at 9 a. m. one Sunday and at 10:30 a. m. on the next.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—T. D. Worn, pastor. Preaching each Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Sunday School at 10 a. m. Junior Endeavor at 3 p. m. Senior Endeavor at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting each Wednesday evening at 7:30. Ladies' Aid Society meets each Friday afternoon in the church building. Women's Missionary Circle meets the first Tuesday evening in each month. The pastor preaches in the East Smethport Chapel each Sunday afternoon at 2:30. All are invited. Seats free.

Pennsylvania

RAILROAD

Time Table—Taking effect May 27, 1906

TRAINS LEAVE SMETHPORT.

For Clermont, Johnsonburg, Erie, Ridgway, Falls Creek and Pittsburg 10:20 a m week days.
For Clermont, Johnsonburg, Ridgway, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington 7:10 p m week days.
For Larabee, Olean, East Aurora and Buffalo 9:18 a m 2:35, 4:05 p m week days.
For Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington via Larabee 9:18 a m week days.
For Rochester 2:35 p m week days.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Pass. Traffic Mgr
GEO. W. BOYD, Gen'l Passenger Agent

KUSHEQUA ROUTE

Trains Leave Smethport at

7:35 a m for Bradford via B B & K, and Punxsutawney via B R & P
9:25 a m for Bradford via B R & P
11:50 a m for Pittsburg via B R & P
2:35 p m for Bradford and Buffalo via B R & P
5:15 p m for Bradford and Kane via B B & K and DuBois via B R & P

Trains arrive at Smethport at

8:55 a m from Bradford and Kane.
10:25 a m from DuBois.
12:45 p m from Buffalo and Kane.
4:35 p m from Bradford and Pittsburg
6:15 p m from Bradford and Kane.

C. H. GLEASON, Agent.

Buffalo, Bradford & Kane Railway.

Time table in Effect June 3rd, 1906, Eastern Time.

Trains leave Smethport via Kushequa Route daily except Sunday at 7:35 a. m., 11:50 a. m., 2:35 p m and 5:15 p. m.

Arrive	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Bradford	9:00	12:25	6:00
Mt. Jewett	7:25	10:54	4:30
Kane	8:05	3:30	6:40
Leave	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Bradford	6:50	1:20	4:35
Kane	6:50	10:20	3:55
Mt. Jewett	8:20	2:35	6.05

Arriving at Smethport at 8:55 a. m., 12:50 p. m. and 6:15 p. m.

Connections at Bradford with Erie, B., R. & P. Ry. and Penna. Ry. and at Kane with B. & O. R. R. and Penna. R. R.

A. R. CAMPBELL, Genl. Supt. Bradford.
R. S. BRIGGS, Gen. Pass. Agt.

The Pittsburg Shawmut & Northern R. R

Effective Nov. 26, 1905
MAIN LINE.

P M	P M	A M		A M	P M	A M
	6:25	8:16	Hornellsville	A9:30	5:50	
	6:36	8:21	Arkport	9:25	5:48	
	f	f	Burns	f	f	
	6:47	8:30	Hornellsville Jc	9:11	5:37	
	6:51	8:42	Canaseraga	9:07	5:30	
	6:59	8:48	Garwoods	9:02	5:25	
	7:10	8:59	Swains	8:48	5:16	
	7:25	9:17	Birdsall	8:29	4:57	
	7:54	9:38	Angelica	8:05	4:33	
	8:22	10:2	Friendship	7:57	4:05	
	8:40	10:15	Bolivar	L7:05	3:25	
5:40		11:[illegible]	Olean		2:52	10:25
6:27			Eldred			9:36
6:50			Larabee			9:28
7:25			Smethport			9:00
8:01			Mt. Jewett			8:12
9:50		L7:23	St. Marys		A4:50	L6:20
		10:07	Shawmut		2:11	
	A10:42		Brockwayville		L1:30	
P M	P M	A M		A M	P M	A M

Hornellsville and Wayland Branch

P M	A M	A M		A M	P M	P M
3:30	11:00	7:10L	Wayland	A10:35	3:02	6:58
3:36	11:06	7:25	Perkinsville	10:29	2:56	6:52
3:43	11:13	7:32	Rogersville	10:22	2:49	6:45
3:47	11:17	7:36	Stony Brook Glen	10:18	2:45	6:41
4:00	11:30	7:40	Hornellsville Jc	10:06	2:33	6:30
f	f	f	Burns	f	f	f
4:11	11:41	7:50	Arkport	9:51	2:21	6:17
4:22	11:52	8:02A	Hornellsville	L9:42	2:10	6:04
P M	A M	A M		A M	P M	P M

All trains daily, except Sunday.
L—leave; A—arrive; f—trains stop on signal or notice to conductor.

B. C. MULHERN, General Supt, St. Marys, Pa.
JOS. T. O'DELL, Gen. Pass. Agt.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY Railroad Time Table, taking effect Monday, April 16, 1906.

Trains leave Port Allegany for Coudersport, Ulysses and intermediate stations at 9:30 a. m. 11:30 a. m., 2:45 p. m., 5:10 p. m. and 7:12 p. m.

Trains leave Coudersport for Port Allegany at 4:10 a. m., 8:30 a. m., 1:50 p. m., 4:15 p. m. and 6:30 p. m.

Trains leave Ulysses for Coudersport and Port Allegany at 7:20 a. m. and 3:45 p. m.

Connections at Ulysses with N. Y. C. & H. R. R.; at Port Allegany with W. N. Y. & P. R'y. and at Newfield Junction with B. & S. R. R.

Trains run on eastern standard time.

B. A. M'CLURE, Supt.

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